

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

BREZHNEV PRESSURES U.S. TO COMPROMISE SALT

OW261920Y Peking NCNA in English 1831 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--Brezhnev charged on February 24 that "certain forces" in the United States "have created obstacles on the road of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States", according to a report from Moscow. He made this charge in order to further bring pressure to bear on the United States to make compromises so that agreement would be reached early on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in accordance with the will of the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev was speaking at a meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow to discuss the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's recent visit to the United States.

According to a TASS report, Brezhnev said: "Today, it is regrettable to point out that the road of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States is still dotted with numerous obstacles." He continued: "Take the offensive Strategic Arms Limitation Talks for example." "There are still people in the United States, who want to hinder the course of the talks and prevent the talks from coming to a successful close."

Brezhnev warned: "We hope that the responsible personages in the United States would realize, as is generally said, that the stake is too big. He proceeded to charge the United States on the question "concerning the plan for the production and deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe," alleging that realization of this plan "would gravely complicate the situation." He warned that unless the production of this kind of weapon is abandoned, a new qualitative leap will be made in the lethal arms race. One should not fail to see this.

U.S.-ITALIAN-SPANISH JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE CONDUCTED

OW240939Y Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Madrid, 23 Feb (HSINHUA)--A joint naval exercise "Sardinia 78" held by Spain, Italy and the United States in the Cerdana waters, in the western part of the Mediterranean, ended yesterday, according to the Spanish press.

40 warships and over 40,000 naval soldiers took part in the exercise which started on February 8. Spain took part in the action with two frigates, one destroyer, one submarine and two landing ships. Italy took part with one cruiser, four frigates, two landing ships, a battalion of the marine corps and a submarine. The United States participated with two aircraft carriers, four cruisers, ten frigates, five amphibious vessels, three tenders from rear service and one nuclear submarine. The joint exercise was commanded by Italian Admiral Cottini.

It was reported that "Sardinia" is a regular exercise between Italian and U.S. naval forces. Spain took part on invitation. As before, the exercise was also to train the Spanish Naval Force.

UNITED STATES

U.S. OFFICIALS COMMENT ON FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

OW251250Y Peking NCNA in English 1751 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--A Soviet general "is in direct command of military operations in the Harar combat area" of the Ogaden said Zbigniew Brzezinski at a White House briefing yesterday, according to Washington reports.

The U.S. President's national security adviser also told reporters that the Soviet Union has shipped about 400 tanks and 50 MIG aircraft to Ethiopia and that the Cuban military presence in that African country has increased to 11,000. He said: "It is rather unusual," adding that this is "definitely an external, foreign intrusion into a purely regional African conflict."

As compared with the previous assessment of from 5,000 to 6,000 Cuban personnel to the area, Brzezinski noted that the latest buildup "is not a negligible increase." The Cuban military personnel are organized into two infantry brigades and a mechanized brigade, he said, adding, "They are currently taking part in hostilities."

He said: "There is no doubt that Africans do not wish African problems to be resolved through the intrusion of foreign military power and they even less desire the transformation of purely African conflicts into major international conflicts."

Brzezinski was quoted by the USIS as saying that the U.S. Government is "very pleased" by the recent Ethiopian assurances given President Carter that it will not invade Somalia. "We are encouraging the Somalis to terminate their presence in the Ogaden," he added.

On the same day, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter referred to a buildup of Cuban military personnel in the Horn of Africa during a briefing. He said: "I see no sign so far that there is any halt to the buildup." Carter said the question of the Cuban buildup in the Horn of Africa had been raised repeatedly with the Cubans. "Our position has been made very clear to them and there is a difference between us."

U.S. Senator Henry Jackson, referring to the situation in the Horn of Africa yesterday, showed concern over the Soviet military presence in the area. He pointed out that Russia has an appetite for a warm-water seaport. "We cannot stand passively by," he said. The Soviet presence, he said, "very clearly" puts the United States in a position "of having to do something." An AP report pointed out that "however, Carter administration officials gave no indication they were considering any bold course of action beyond trying to talk to the Cubans...."

ETHIOPIA INDICATES APPROVAL FOR NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

OW232109Y Peking NCNA in English 1846 GMT 23 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Feb (HSINHUA)--Ethiopia has told the United States that an agreement to receive a new American ambassador "would be forthcoming in the near future," so as to "provide better channels of communication" between Washington and Addis Ababa, U.S. Press Secretary Jody Powell said at the White House briefing Tuesday, according to a report from Washington.

The United States currently does not have an ambassador in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian ambassador to the United States has resigned after receiving an order to summon him back home not long ago. The Ethiopian Government ordered the closure of five U.S. agencies in Ethiopia last April and the Office of Military Attache of the U.S. Embassy at the end of last May and also asked the United States to reduce its embassy personnel. Afterwards, relationship between the two countries has been very cool.

U.S. news agency reports said that U.S. President Carter sent David Aaron, deputy assistant for national security affairs, as his personal envoy at the head of a three-man delegation to Addis Ababa in an attempt to patch up the relations "at their lowest ebb in more than a quarter of a century." Aaron held talks with Ethiopia's Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam on February 17, and handed a message from Carter to the Ethiopian leader.

On the same day, President Carter gave an interview to a group of journalists in Washington on the United States' attitude towards the conflict in the Horn of Africa. He said that "the United States does not intend to give arms aid to either Somalia or Ethiopia in the current conflict." He also said that the United States has "let Ethiopia know we would consider it a very serious breach of peace, endangering even worldwide peace if they should cross the Somalia border in their counterattack." He added that the United States has called on Somalia to withdraw from the Ogaden area.

U.S. ENERGY CRISIS INTENSIFIES SUPERPOWER RIVALRY

OW260230Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by (Max) Chuk "Energy Crisis in the United States"]

[Excerpts] Shortly after Carter assumed office, he warned that the shortage of energy resources was the greatest challenge facing the United States, and that if no immediate action was taken, the American system would be threatened by economic, social and political crises. In his economic report to Congress this January, Carter again stressed that the crucial issue in U.S. economic policy was how to cope with the energy crisis. He urged Congress to quickly approve his energy bill. The energy crisis has become a serious problem facing the United States.

The so-called "energy crisis" mainly refers to the problems resulting from the decreasing supply of energy resources in the United States, particularly insufficient production of oil and natural gas, while consumption is increasing and more and more oil has to be imported. The emergence of the energy crisis in the United States is not accidental, but has deep-rooted causes. While the United States has only 6 percent of the world's population, it consumes one-third of the world's total oil production and the demand for oil is increasing every year. Last year, U.S. oil consumption totaled 900 million tons. However, domestic production could not match this consumption. The highest annual output was only 475 million tons. Because of this, the United States has to import enormous amounts of oil. Today, U.S. oil imports represent one half of U.S. consumption.

The massive U.S. oil imports have created a series of grave problems. First, there is an enormous foreign trade deficit which has weakened the U.S. economy. According to statistics, the United States paid \$42.1 billion for imported oil last year. The enormous trade deficit resulting from the massive oil imports has weakened the U.S. dollar in the world, repeatedly depreciating the dollar and intensifying trade and monetary wars between the United States and other capitalist countries.

As a result of this greater reliance on foreign oil, the U.S. economy has become unstable, thus intensifying the economic crisis, which is inherent to the capitalist system itself.

Over the past several years, every U.S. administration has tried to solve the energy problem. Carter has also regarded the energy crisis as the most crucial domestic issue. In addition to drawing up an energy plan, he has also formed an Energy Department. The energy plan, however, is an enormous and complex one, which not only affects the interests of various businesses, but also the people's livelihood, and it is encountering all sorts of difficulties.

Meanwhile, the oil issue has also become a part of the intensified rivalry between the two superpowers--the USSR and the United States.

As the Mideast is the main source of imported oil and as the United States has become increasingly dependent on Mideast oil in recent years, U.S. political leaders are concerned with the prospect that, once the new tsars' expansionist plan has been realized and once war erupts, the oil route linking the Persian Gulf and the Atlantic Ocean could be cut at any time. They worry that over-reliance on imported oil might place U.S. security at the mercy of an unreliable energy supply. For this reason, the scramble for oil bases in the Mideast and oil transportation routes has become an important aspect of the two superpowers' global contention.

SOVIET UNION

USSR BEGINS DEPLOYMENT OF NEW LAND-BASED ICBM

OW242038Y Peking NCNA in English 1807 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has started deploying its fourth advanced land-based intercontinental ballistic missile capable of hitting the United States, according to a Washington report quoting U.S. intelligence sources. The SS-16 is replacing older and less accurate missiles.

An AP report pointed out that the SS-16 is the lightest of the four new types of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles placed in firing position since late 1974. It has a range of about 10,000 kilometers. It might be Russia's first land-based missile on movable launch pads rather than in fixed silos. The three other types are SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19 missiles with multiple nuclear warheads. Their deployment started in 1974 and 1975.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said recently that the Russians are developing a still newer generation of four intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The report pointed out that "U.S. diplomats have sought to curb development of new strategic missiles on both sides by proposing curbs on testing. There is no evidence the Russians are interested."

"So," it said, "while a new U.S.-Soviet agreement may put a lid on total numbers of the strategic missiles, it appears that the race for more potent nuclear weapons will continue."

It is reported that because of the approaching vulnerability of the U.S. land-based (Minuteman) ICBM, backers of the U.S. MX, the only new U.S. land-based intercontinental missile, hope to develop it as a mobile missile to checkmate any possible Soviet attempt at a knock-out nuclear blow in the mid-1980's and later, but the Carter administration has slowed the MX development.

More on New ICBM

OW251700Y Peking NCHA in English 1533 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--The first Soviet land-based missiles, the SS-16, capable of hitting the United States are being deployed in underground bases, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported on February 22 quoting U.S. intelligence sources.

It said: "U.S. intelligence specialists have watched for the SS-16's deployment with interest because they have seen signs in the past that it might be Russia's first land-based missile on movable launch pads rather than in fixed silos." Unlike the heavier Soviet SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19 missiles deployed starting 1974 and 1975, the SS-16 carries only one warhead so far. The other types are armed with multiple nuclear warheads.

The report added that according to U.S. intelligence estimates, the SS-16 has a range of about 10,000 kilometres. It is 19.5 metres long and, at lift-off, is believed to weigh 38,250 kilograms.

Earlier, Western news agencies reported that the Soviet Union turned out in 1977 a new type of nuclear-powered missile launching submarine with 20 to 24 new submarine-launched missiles. Last year, tests were carried out on the new SS-NX-17 and SS-NX-18 missiles. The former has a maximum range of 9,000 kilometres and the latter 10,500 kilometres.

The American paper Washington POST reported on February 17: "The Soviet Union has started actual deployment of a lethal new air-defense system", namely, the SA-10 ground-to-air missile which travels at five times the speed of sound. It added: "The SA-10 is now viewed by strategists as a grave threat to the new U.S. cruise missile."

It has been noted that while continuing its propaganda campaign about the U.S. study and production of neutron bombs, Moscow exerted all its efforts to step up the development and the actual deployment of various new-type strategic nuclear weapons. At the end of last year, Brezhnev declared: "The Soviet Union will not remain a passive onlooker" and it will "answer the challenge". He said that all this will finally raise the arms race to a most dangerous level.

According to a REUTER dispatch, British Prime Minister James Callaghan said in Parliament on February 21: "The neutron bomb is being used by the Soviet Union as propaganda cover to prevent discussion of some of the other serious weapons which are being developed."

SOVIET NAVAL VESSELS CRUISE RED SEA, ADEN GULF

OW251708Y Peking NCHA in English 2622 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--The number of Soviet naval vessels in the Indian Ocean is increasing constantly with most of them cruising in the Red Sea and the Aden Gulf as the flames of war are raging in the Horn of Africa. This new Soviet military move has caused concern of the world public opinion.

According to Western news agency reports, the Soviet Navy usually maintains some 20 vessels in the Indian Ocean but recently it has moved these ships to the Red Sea and the Aden Gulf. Soviet amphibious landing craft have been assigned to transporting military supplies to the Horn of Africa.

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The U.S. weekly TIME said in an article on February 20: "For weeks, some 25 Soviet naval vessels have been standing by in the Red Sea." The MANCHESTER UNION LEADER disclosed in an article: "The Soviets now have the capability of landing upward to 8,000 Russian marines on very short notice anywhere on the (African) Continent."

The concentration of Soviet warships in the Red Sea is taking place simultaneously with the shuttling of Soviet aircraft over the Horn of Africa.

The movements of the Soviet Navy have aroused concern in many countries. Somali Information Minister Abdi Kassim Salad pointed out that there has been a sharp rise lately in the number of Soviet ships cruising the Aden Gulf and the Indian Ocean and this made people see the Soviet Union has a "free hand" in the Horn of Africa. The West German newspaper DER TAGESSPIEGEL noted that the aim of Soviet intervention in the Horn of Africa "is to control the Red Sea and the Suez Canal which are a sea route and oil-tanker line vital to Western Europe." The London paper SUNDAY EXPRESS said of the Soviet intervention: "Let no one imagine that Soviet ambition will be satisfied by securing control of the Horn of Africa. On the contrary, as the French say: 'The appetite comes with eating!'" The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said in a recent article: "A dramatic example of the new threat posed by Moscow is seen in the speedy and large-scale Soviet intervention in the Horn of Africa." It added: "In the face of an aggressive new Soviet challenge, this country (the United States) is once more starting to put together an elite military strike force to rush to any trouble spot in the world."

SOVIET UNION PURCHASES MORE GRAIN FROM U.S.

OW251642Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb, (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has again bought from the United States 1.15 million tons of grain, 1.05 million tons of corn and 100,000 tons of wheat, announced the U.S. Agriculture Department yesterday, according to a report from Washington.

According to Soviet official figures, the grain output of the Soviet Union last year totalled 195.5 million tons, about 20 million tons below the target. In the year 1977-1978, the Soviet Union has been importing grains in large amounts. It is reported that since October 1, 1977 the Soviet grain purchase from the United States has reached 11.40 million tons, 7.70 million tons of corn and 3.70 million tons of wheat. Reporting the new Soviet purchase of U.S. grains, UPI said yesterday: "Recent sales have been especially welcomed by American grain producers because they come at a time when domestic surpluses are heavy and prices have been low."

On the same day, a U.S. Government official disclosed that Agriculture Secretary Bergland would visit the Soviet Union in May to confer with Soviet officials on trade issues, and then tour southern Soviet farm areas.

NORTH ASIA

JAPAN REJECTS SOVIET-PROPOSED DRAFT TREATY

OW251658Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Feb, (HSINHUA)--The Japanese Government has rejected the Soviet proposed draft treaty of so-called good neighbourhood and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan.

The draft, which the Soviet Union hoped to impose on Japan, was cooked up unilaterally by the Soviet Government and made public on February 23.

Since 1975, the Soviet Government has time and again proposed to the Japanese Government that a treaty on good neighbourhood and cooperation be concluded. The Japanese Government has refused to accept the present treaty because it excludes the return of Japan's northern territories. The Soviet authorities made public the full text of the draft the day following Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's refusal to accept the demand for signing of the treaty made by Brezhnev in a letter to the Japanese prime minister.

Article three of the draft treaty provides that "the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan undertake not to allow the use of their territories for any actions, which could prejudice the security of the other party." Commenting on this article, some Japanese newspapers quote sources within the Japanese Government as saying: "This involves negation of the set-up in the Japan-U.S. security treaty." Some other newspapers state that from this article "one can see a link in the Soviet world strategy against the United States".

The Japanese Government is alive to the military implications contained in Article 5 of the treaty. This article is concerned with consultation in an emergency, and states that "should a situation arise, which, in the opinion of both sides is dangerous for maintaining peace, or if peace is violated, the two sides shall immediately contact each other with the aim of exchanging views on the question of what can be done for improving the situation."

Quoting authoritative sources, the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN says it should be particularly noted that since the draft treaty includes the article on consultation over joint action in an emergency, its features of a military alliance comes to light.

Referring to the Soviet draft, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda told the Japanese press on February 24 that "although the publication (of the draft) was made (by the Soviet Union), we have not accepted it." On the same day, the Japanese prime minister met a number of members of the Japanese Diet and said that the Soviet intention in publishing the draft treaty is to "negate the Japan-U.S. security treaty" and to "obstruct (the conclusion of) a Japan-China peace treaty". "This draft treaty is not worth a single glance," he said.

Referring to the draft treaty at yesterday's cabinet meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said: "Its content is similar to those treaties concluded between the Soviet Union and East European countries." He added: "The Soviet Union is free to make public whatever it wants," but the Japanese Government will turn a cold shoulder to those which the Japanese side does not accept.

Minister for External Economic Affairs Nobuhiko Ushiba told the press after the cabinet meeting that the Soviet draft "is not presentable" and asked: "Does (the Soviet Union) want to turn Japan into its satellite?"

According to NHK television on February 24, the cabinet meeting held that day reached a unanimous conclusion that "the draft treaty means not only that the issue of Japan's northern territories will be shelved, but also that Japan's national independence is endangered."

According to another report, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe and other government leaders, after their meeting on February 24, decided to reaffirm:

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"Japan's basic policy is that a (Japan-Soviet) peace treaty can only be concluded after (the Soviet Union) returns the northern territories to Japan. No treaty concerning (Japan-Soviet) relations would be concluded until this target had been realized."

Press Condemns Draft

OW251812Y Peking NCNA in English 1715 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--Japanese newspapers carried editorials or commentaries today, condemning the Soviet draft of "Soviet-Japan good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty" and voicing support for the Japanese Government's resolute rejection of the Soviet draft. They stressed the necessity of safeguarding Japan's independence and sovereignty and recovering the northern territories.

TOKYO SHIMBUN pointed out editorially that if Japan swallows the Soviet draft, Japan would be committed to so-called consultations in case of an emergency (as the draft stipulates). This would open the way for Soviet intervention in the internal affairs of Japan. The editorial said: "What is most important is that the draft does not mention the issue of the northern territories. Under no circumstance shall we accept such a good neighbourhood treaty."

The editorial noted: "The Japanese Government holds that the complete return of the northern territories is the prerequisite for the conclusion of a peace treaty. It re-affirmed its rejection of the so-called good neighbourhood treaty. This is the logical attitude of our country."

An editorial of YOMIURI SHIMBUN said: "The draft treaty of good neighbourhood is based on the concept of the 'Asian security system' advanced long ago by the Soviet Union. It has the strong flavour of a treaty of military alliance."

A YOMIURI SHIMBUN commentary on the same day said that the draft treaty "even make people sense such an intention (of the Soviet Union) as seeking the formation of a Japan-Soviet alliance and replacing the Japan-U.S. security system with a Japan-Soviet security system." The commentary pointed out: "An extremely important point which should not be ignored is that the whole draft treaty does not mention 'respect for state sovereignty and independence' and 'non-interference in each other's internal affairs.' How can all these basic principles as regards the relations between states be skipped?"

Referring to the abnormal Soviet act of unilaterally publishing its draft treaty, MAINICHI SHIMBUN said editorially: Such arrogant and irrational attitude of the Soviet Union can only hurt the feeling of the Japanese people and in the end may lead to a result contrary to the name of the treaty, "goodneighbourhood and cooperation."

KOREAN REUNIFICATION ISSUE DISCUSSED

OW261321Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Current Events: "Questions and Answers on the Reunification of Korea"--read by unidentified announcers]

[Excerpts] [Question] On 1 February the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a memorandum which cited many facts to expose subversive activities carried out by domestic and foreign splittists to create two Koreas. Please explain who these domestic and foreign splittists are.

[Answer] These domestic and foreign splittists are principally South Korea's Pak Chong-hui clique and U.S. imperialism. Colluding with each other, they have stubbornly pushed the two Korea's policy and have done their utmost to obstruct the reunification of Korea. But what is noteworthy is that in recent years that other superpower, while bearing the signboard of socialism, has also flirted with South Korea. It has in fact become a supporter of the "two Koreas scheme" pushed by the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

[Question] We have often said that the 3,000-li long land of Korea which has beautiful mountains and rivers is indivisible, and we know that Korea was originally a unified people and nation. Why has this unified nation been split into two parts?

[Answer] The division of Korea was entirely the result of U.S. imperialism's aggression and interference.

[Question] What conspiratorial activities have the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique carried out in creating two Koreas?

[Answer] Over the past several years, in order to legalize the South Korean puppet regime and create two Koreas, the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique have carried out a series of conspiratorial activities. For instance, a major scheme is the so-called "cross-recognition between South and North Korea" which is aimed at creating an international atmosphere for creating two Koreas and at making the Korean division an established fact.

The second scheme devised by the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique involves their proposal that either South Korea alone join the United Nations or both South and North Korea join simultaneously. The purpose of this scheme is very obvious. If South Korea alone joins the United Nations, it can lay claim to being a legal state. If both South and North Korea join the United Nations simultaneously, what should be a unified nation will then be openly regarded by the world as two countries. This will perpetuate the division of Korea.

Another scheme advocated by both the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique is co-existence and the signing of a mutual nonaggression treaty between South and North Korea in a vain attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea and maintain the Pak Chong-hui clique's fascist rule. But this is only daydreaming.

[Question] What splittist activities have the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique conducted?

[Answer] The United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique have also attempted to perpetuate the division of Korea by force. Over past years, the United States has provided the Pak Chong-hui clique with large amounts of military and economic aid. With their master's backing, the Pak Chong-hui clique has spared no effort in expanding its war machine and slandering the DPRK by alleging that it has threatened to invade South Korea. Using this pretext, the Pak Chong-hui clique has clamored about war, exacerbated the already tense situation, carried out armed provocations and threatened North Korea with war.

The United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique are also planning to establish next summer the so-called "joint Korea-U.S. command" which will be headed by the commander of U.S. forces in Korea and direct both South Korea's puppet troops and the U.S. forces in Korea in conducting day-to-day joint operations and initiating combat operations to meet any eventualities, thereby further encouraging the Pak Chong-hui clique to engage in new war adventures.

[Question] What is the major obstacle to Korean reunification?

[Answer] Facts show that so long as the U.S. forces remain in South Korea, there will be neither true peace in Korea nor conditions for Korea's reunification. Therefore, the maintenance of U.S. forces in South Korea is the principal obstacle blocking the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

[Question] Faced with the conspiracy of the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique to create two Koreas, how has the DPRK Government struggled against this conspiracy?

[Answer] Over a long period of time, the DPRK Government, representing the Korean people's ardent desire for reunification of the fatherland, has carried out resolute and untiring struggles and has made a series of reasonable proposals and suggestions on accomplishing the goal of reunification.

Despite the incessant clamoring about war by the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique and their intensified conspiratorial activities, the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland is continuously surging forward. The more frantic the activities of the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique to split Korea become, the more these activities will be exposed and denounced by the Korean people and rejected by the people of the whole world.

[Question] At present, the Korean people's struggle for their fatherland's reunification is continuously surging forward. Will you please describe this situation?

[Answer] The Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland is a part of the struggle of people of various nations of the world to oppose imperialism and hegemonism. Therefore, the Korean people's struggle has gained every growing support and sympathy from the people of various nations of the world, particularly the people of the various Third World countries. Under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua, the Chinese Government and people have persistently implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs and resolutely supported the Korean people's just struggle and the DPRK Government's consistent stand. We strongly oppose the conspiratorial activities of the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique to create two Koreas.

In view of general world trends and public opinion, the reunification of Korea is inevitable. It is a historical trend which no force on earth can check. We believe that under the leadership of the great leader Kim Il-sung, the Korean people will surely triumph over the conspiratorial activities to create two Koreas carried out by both domestic and foreign splittists, and win complete victory in the great cause to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

POL POT PRAISES CAMBODIAN-DPRK RELATIONS

OW261930Y Peking KCNA in English 1836 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Workers Party of Korea and the Communist Party of Kampuchea are parties of close comrades-in-arms, with identical basis of political stand, said Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, at a banquet on February 18, according to a KCNA report.

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The banquet was given by Korean Ambassador to Kampuchea Kim Un-hwan marking the successful visit to Korea by the Kampuchean party and government delegation led by Secretary Pol Pot last October. Kampuchean party and government leaders Nuon Chha, Ieng Sary, Vern Vet and others attended the banquet.

In his speech at the banquet, Secretary Pol Pot said that the visit of the party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea was an event of great historic significance in the development of the relations between the two countries. The fully successful results achieved at the talks during the visit show that the parties of Korea and Kampuchea have identical basis of political stand. He expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song for his consistent and active support to the struggle of the party and people of Kampuchea since the period of the national people's liberation war.

Secretary Pol Pot said that the Communist Party and the government and people of Kampuchea will, as ever, firmly stand on the side of the Workers Party, the government and the people of Korea in their struggle for socialist revolution and socialist construction and for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

Not long ago, President Kim Il-song sent Secretary Pol Pot a film on the official and goodwill visit to Korea by the Kampuchean party and government delegation in October 1977. Secretary Pol Pot and Nuon Chha, Ieng Sary and Vern Vet and other Kampuchean party and government leaders saw the film on February 18.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS MALAYSIAN RICE DELEGATION

OW251820Y Peking NCNA in English 1722 GMT 25 Feb 78 OM

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--Chia Shih, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a warm, friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of a delegation of the Malaysian National Padi and Rice Authority led by Yang Amar bin Kamaruddin, secretary general of the Public Enterprises Ministry and chief director of the Malaysian National Padi and Rice Authority.

Nik Mohamed Hussein, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Malaysian Embassy in China, was present.

The delegation arrived in Peking on February 22 for a visit to China at the invitation of the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation. It will shortly leave here to visit southern China before going home.

PHILIPPINE 1978 TRADE NOTES EXCHANGED

OW251630Y Peking NCNA in English 1516 GMT 25 Feb 78 OM

[Text] Manila, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government trade delegation and a Philippine Government trade delegation through friendly discussions reached an agreement on further development of trade between China and the Philippines, and notes on trade between the two countries for 1978 were signed and exchanged here yesterday.

The Chinese delegation was led by Hsi Yeh-sheng, a department director of foreign trade; and the Philippine delegation, led by Dakila Fonacier, assistant secretary of foreign trade.

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The Chinese Government trade delegation arrived here on February 19 to attend the second meeting of China-Philippines Joint Trade Committee. The delegation left here today after concluding a friendly visit to the Philippines. During the visit, Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Trade Secretary Treadie P. Quizon, Jr. and Industry Secretary Vicente T. Paterno, respectively received the Chinese delegation and had friendly conversations with them. Secretary Quizon, Jr. and Secretary Paterno gave luncheons respectively in honor of the Chinese guests.

Yesterday evening Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Ko Hua gave a dinner on the occasion of the Chinese delegation's visit.

SOUTH ASIA

IMPORT-EXPORT CORPORATIONS' DELEGATION VISITS INDIA

OW261819Y Peking NCHA in English 1622 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--A Chinese delegation of import and export corporations led by Lieu Ching with Cheng Chih-chien /s deputy leader visited India from February 8 to 24, according to New Delhi reports.

During its visit, the Chinese delegation met Thapar, secretary of the Commerce Ministry of India, and had discussions on the development of trade between the two countries with representatives of the State Trading Corporation of India and three other corporations as well as a number of business organizations. It also had talks with representatives of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the All India Manufacturers Organisation and India's Engineering Industry Association.

The delegation visited the engineering industry fair in New Delhi and a number of industrial enterprises and a harbor. It gave a farewell banquet on February 24 in honor of Indian friends.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT RECEIVES WANG PING-NAN DELEGATION

OW260720Y Peking NCHA in English 0700 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--Pakistan President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry yesterday afternoon received in Lahore the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. He had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation led by Wang Ping-nan, president of the association.

The president expressed satisfaction over the strengthened friendship between the two countries and asked President Wang Ping-nan to convey his best regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. President Wang Ping-nan thanked President Elahi and conveyed to him the best regards of the Chinese leaders. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Lu Wei-chao was present.

On the same day, Akhtar Saeed, administrator of the Lahore Municipal Corporation, gave a civic reception in honor of the Chinese delegation. Akhtar Saeed in his speech expressed the Lahore people's esteem for Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and their kind wishes for the Chinese people. Wang Ping-nan expressed thanks to the Pakistan Government and people for the hospitality and reception accorded to the delegation. He expressed the conviction that the friendship between China and Pakistan will grow further. Aslam Riaz Hussain, acting governor of Punjab, hosted a dinner yesterday evening in honor of the delegation.

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EUROPE

HUNGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW261520Y Peking NCNA in English 1303 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--Jeno Tordai, head of the Hungarian Government trade delegation and deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air today. He was greeted at the airport by Wang Jun-sheng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and Robert Ribanszki, Hungarian ambassador to China.

ROMANIAN GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW251235Y Peking NCNA in English 1228 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania led by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, arrived in Peking by air this morning on its way abroad.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Tan Chen-lin and Wu Hsin-yu, vice-chairman and deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned.

Also present were Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu, and diplomatic officials of the Romanian Embassy here.

BERISLAV SEFER DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Attends Shanghai Banquet

OW242138Y Peking NCNA in English 1812 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 24 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet here this evening to welcome Dr. Berislav Sefer, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, his wife and the Yugoslav Government delegation he is leading.

Vice-Chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Han Che-i and Chen Chin-hua attended. Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng, who had accompanied the delegation to Shanghai, also attended.

President Tito's stay in Shanghai during his visit to China last year left the people in the city with a happy memory. At the banquet, comrades of China and Yugoslavia talked happily about the gratifying results of the all-round development of the friendly relations between the two countries following President Tito's visit.

Vice-Chairman Han Che-i proposed a toast first at the banquet. He said: The people in Shanghai are now racing against time to build the city into an advanced, socialist industrial and scientific base, so as to contribute their share to the modernization of China's agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology. He expressed the belief that as China's economic construction develops, the economic cooperation, technical exchange and trade between the two countries will surely be strengthened.

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Vice-President Sefer said: Shanghai is the birthplace of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese working class. It has made tremendous achievements in its industry. We believe that Shanghai will contribute its part to building China into a modern, powerful socialist state by the end of the 20th century.

In the course of the banquet, local artistes entertained the guests with musical and acrobatic items.

The Yugoslav Government delegation visited the Shanghai machine tools plant this afternoon. Vice-President Sefer and other Yugoslav comrades were shown around workshops, where they chatted cordially with workers and inquired about the properties of equipment and products. The guests also talked with the administrative staff about management. The distinguished guests also visited the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition and other sites today. The guests arrived in Shanghai from Nanking by special plane this morning.

Yugoslav Embassy Banquet

00451834Y Peking MCNA in English 1724 GMT 25 Feb 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--Milejko Brulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening for the China visit of Dr Perislav Sefer, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, his wife and the Yugoslav Government delegation led by him.

Attending were Ku Mu, vice-premier; Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Chou Tzu-chien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building; Ku Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Hsiang Nan, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building; and Liu Kuei-ying, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Women's Federation.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. In his toast, Vice-President Sefer thanked the Chinese side for the warm and friendly hospitality accorded to the Yugoslav Government delegation. The relations between Yugoslavia and China, he said, are in a very fine state, and will become increasingly better.

He said: During the delegation's stay, we have jointly set the course for the future economic cooperation. Both sides look forward to a further expansion and promotion of such cooperation. Its expansion is an important aspect for a long-term and stable development of the relations between Yugoslavia and China.

In his response, Vice-Premier Ku Mu pointed out that to develop the friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia is an all-round way is necessitated by the developments in the present international situation and fully accords with the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the two countries and their peoples.

He said: Both China and Yugoslavia are developing countries that are energetically carrying out socialist construction and both are in an important period of economic development. Each finds it necessary to support and learn from the other side to make up for its own deficiencies.

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The Chinese vice-premier expressed his belief that the economic relations, trade and cooperation in science and technology between China and Yugoslavia will surely have a long-term, stable and all-round development commensurate with that of political relations.

Ambassador Drulovic also proposed a toast at the banquet.

The Yugoslav Government delegation flew back from Shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of Vice-Foreign Trade Minister Wang Jun-sheng. Earlier in the morning, the distinguished guests had a cruise on the Huangpu River and had a bird's eye view of the city from the top of the Shanghai mansion.

Delegation's Departure

OW261852Y Peking NCNA in English 1649 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Feb (HSINHUA) --Dr Berislav Sefer, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, his wife and the Yugoslav Government delegation he is leading left here for home by air at midnight today at the end of their friendly visit to China.

They were seen off at the airport by Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council; Ku Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Hsiang Nan, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building; and Liu Kuei-ying, vice-chairman of the Peking Women's Federation.

On hand were Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirojko Drulovic and officials of the Yugoslav Embassy here.

HUA 'LIKELY' TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA THIS YEAR

OW260807Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 26 Feb (KYODO) --Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is most likely to visit Yugoslavia on the final leg of his first overseas tour this year, according to diplomatic sources here. The sources are sure Hua will visit Belgrade in the autumn, at the earliest, to return the Peking visit by President Josip Broz Tito last August and September. Sino-Yugoslav relations have become closer since Tito's visit, the sources said.

In addition, Berislav Sefer, visiting vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, further promoted China-Yugoslavia ties, the sources noted. The sources believe Yugoslavia has now become China's closest ally in Europe.

A Yugoslav source here said Hua would probably visit Yugoslavia sometime after this summer. Other sources believe that Hua may visit Yugoslavia, Romania and France this year.

The Chinese leader has already accepted an invitation for a Paris visit, offered by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing through Prime Minister Raymond Barre who visited China in January, the sources said, adding Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu is expected to visit China this spring.

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HUA CONGRATULATES FINNISH PRESIDENT ON REELECTION

OW261237Y Peking in English to North America 0000 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Premier Hua Kuo-feng sent a message to Finnish President Urho Kekkonen on Saturday extending warm congratulations to him on his reelection as president of the Republic of Finland.

In the message Premier Hua wished Finland prosperity, and its people well-being. He expressed the hope that the relations between China and Finland will develop daily.

COAL EXPERTS BEGIN TOUR OF FRG

LD240920Y Hamburg DPA in German 0546 GMT 24 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Peking--A delegation of Chinese coal experts on Friday began a tour of the FRG lasting several weeks. They are mainly interested in modern coal mining and methods. Peking has not yet accepted a major German offer for the supply of a system for the opencast mining of lignite.

The 14-member Chinese delegation is led by Vice Minister of Coal Industry Chia Hui-sheng.

FRG FORCES LINK WITH THIRD WORLD

OW211212Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Federal Republic of Germany has promoted its relations in the past few years with a number of Third World countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Particular importance has been attached to Africa and the Arab region. The African Continent is an important source of raw materials for West Germany, and it has a direct bearing on European security. Proceeding from its own interests, therefore, West Germany has been active in the past few years developing relations with African countries and adopted a negative attitude towards the expansion and aggression of the two super-powers, particularly the Soviet Union, in the continent. From the second half of 1975 to the spring of 1976 when the Soviet Union instigated its mercenary troops to interfere in Angola, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in their statements repeatedly denounced Soviet aggression in Angola. When the Soviet Union instigated mercenaries to intrude into Zaire last April, the West German Government provided Zaire with five million marks in food and medicine to support its resistance. Genscher said on May 16, 1977 when he was visiting Zaire: "Our country and our European allies condemn all attempts by forces outside of Africa to set up spheres of influence in the African Continent. Last June, Chancellor Schmidt said in a press interview at the end of his talks with Zambian President K.D. Kaunda that the West German Government denounced the apartheid policy of the South African authorities. Member of Parliament of the Christian Social Union Mueller pointed out at a meeting not long ago: "Europe must not cut its links with the African Continent. This is not merely for economic reasons. More important, Africa in fact plays an important role in European security.

West Germany has also adjusted its policy and adopted a more realistic attitude towards the Middle East.

It urges Israel to withdraw from the Arab territories under its occupation and recognize the rights of the Palestinian people. These are the "two primary requisites for the realization of a just peace" in the Middle East, the Federal Government stressed repeatedly.

Steps are being taken to cultivate closer relations with Asian and Latin American countries. Bonn's political and economic relations with the five ASEAN nations are progressing in a more animated manner and its ties with Latin American countries are being drawn much closer. West German President Walter Scheel paid visits to Costa Rica and Mexico in June last year and now Costa Rica is supplying half of its coffee exports to West Germany. West Germany has also established cooperative relations with Brazil and Argentina in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

It is partly out of its own economic needs that West Germany is making efforts to further its relations with Third World countries. As an advanced industrialized country, it feels the pinch of raw material shortage, and therefore has to turn to the Third World for much of its badly needed supplies. These include 55 per cent of its iron ores, 72 per cent of its copper, 95 per cent of its oil (65 per cent being imports from Arab countries), and 100 per cent of its tin. The bulk of its imports of coffee, cocoa, tea, cotton and rubber comes also from the Third World.

Under the impact of the economic crisis of the capitalist world, West Germany has the urgent need to promote its trade with Third World countries not only to ensure its raw material supplies but also to enlarge its sales market. Consequently, their trade transactions have grown rapidly in the past few years. 23 per cent of West Germany's foreign trade in 1976 was carried on with Third World countries, to the tune of 109,900 million marks, double the total of 1973. Last year its imports from the Third World valued at 48,000 million marks, representing a six per cent increase over the 1976 figure. The accumulated total of West German investments in Third World countries had amounted to 14,200 million marks by the year 1976, accounting for 30 per cent of its total investment abroad.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

AS-SADAT STRENGTHENS RESOLVE FOR MIDEAST PEACE

OW242049Y Peking NCNA in English 1847 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 24 Feb (HSINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat stressed yesterday his country's resolve to give impetus to the efforts to bring a just peace to the Middle East area and Egypt's two main principles on the settlement of the Middle East problem, according to press reports here today.

Speaking at a meeting with Premier Mamduh Salim and Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil in Ismailia, President as-Sadat said that the two principles were as follows: Firstly, no concession would be made on the occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. Secondly, the need for maintaining the complete sovereignty of every state in the region over its territory and restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights as stipulated at the Arab summit conferences.

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He would closely follow up the momentum of the peace moves and study the future stages regarding the settlement of the Middle East problem. He will also make efforts to include the other parties concerned in the settlement of the problem, he said. Such efforts would help issue a declaration of principle confirming the legitimate rights of all parties, he added.

EGYPTIAN SOURCE EMPHASIZES STAND ON FOREIGN BASES

OW261910Y Peking NCNA in English 1826 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--An official Egyptian source emphasized yesterday that Egypt is not prepared to grant military bases to any countries and has turned down the Soviet request for a base in Marsa Matruh and port facilities for its navy, reported AL-JUMHURIYAH today.

The United States did not ask for military bases in Egypt because it was fully aware of Egypt's stand. The Soviet Union was the only state having made such a request, the source said. He was commenting on Moscow's reports saying that the United States was considering setting up an air base in Sinai to ensure Israel's security.

In an editorial today entitled "Moscow's New Lies", AL-AKHBAR said: "Among what Moscow is publishing in its latest attempts to disfigure Egypt is a TASS report saying that the U.S. Government is exploring the possibility of establishing an American air base in the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula."

The TASS story is a false one, the editorial pointed out. The Soviet Union knew well Egypt's stand because the latter had turned down its request for a military base in Egypt, it noted. "If Moscow can only resort to lies against Egypt, isn't it better for it to keep silent?"

In an editorial on the same subject, AL-AKHBAR said: "It is absolutely clear that Soviet TASS does not want to expose Americans and Israel with its reports. What it wants is to accuse Egypt of agreeing or giving in to America's demand for an air base in Sinai." Moscow knows well that Egypt refuses to grant bases to any countries, it added.

PETROLEUM MINISTER METS EGYPTIAN COUNTERPART

OW242020Y Peking NCNA in English 1549 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking 24 Feb (HSINHUA)--Kang Shih-en, Chinese minister of petroleum and chemical industries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, Egyptian minister of industry, oil and mines, his wife and the petroleum delegation he is leading. Egyptian Ambassador to China A.A. Salim Tawfiq and his wife were among the guests of the banquet.

Also present were Chang Wen-pin, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and leading members of departments concerned.

At the banquet, which was alive with a warm, friendly atmosphere, Minister Kang Shih-en said: "Under the leadership of President as-Sadat, the Egyptian Government and people have waged an unrelenting and heroic struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty against the aggression and expansion of imperialism, big-power hegemonism and Israeli Zionism, and won constant victories."

The struggle and victory of the Egyptian people have a great impact on the people of the Third World countries, who are waging a common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, and won wide sympathy and support.

"Our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and forged profound friendship. We are glad to note that in the recent years the friendly relations of cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries have been further developed."

Minister Hilal said: "Both our countries belong to the Third World, and we have had the common experience in our struggle to oppose attempts of all kinds by imperialism and superpower hegemonism." "Egypt has always valued the support and assistance from the fraternal People's Republic of China to its effort to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," he said.

"We are convinced that under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his colleagues, the great Chinese people, after overcoming the sabotage by the gang of four and eliminating their influence, will surely make still greater achievements in all fields for the progress and prosperity of China."

The Egyptian petroleum delegation arrived here by plane this morning for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries.

LI PO-NING MEETS, FETES IRAQI WATER CONSERVANCY DELEGATION

OW252220Y Peking NCNA in English 1628 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--Li Po-ning [2621 0130 1380], Chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power, met and feted here yesterday all members of the Iraqi water conservancy delegation led by Hashim Jassim al-Hammadi, director of the Administrative and Financial Department under the Ministry of Irrigation. They had a friendly conversation.

Hisham U. ash-Shaykhli, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iraqi Embassy in China, was present.

The delegation will shortly leave Peking to visit other parts of China before going home.

HUA SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO KUWAITI LEADERS

LD251116Y Peking in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 24 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese State Council, today cabled a message of heartfelt greetings to Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, and Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, crown prince and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the National Day of the State of Kuwait on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. Chairman Hua wished Kuwait continued new achievements in opposing imperialism and colonialism, in maintaining national independence in defending the sovereignty of the state and in developing the national economy and it expressed the wish for the continued development of the friendship between the Chinese and Kuwaiti peoples and for the close cooperation between the two countries.

Chairman Hua wished Kuwait progress and prosperity and happiness for its people.

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AFRICAN NATIONS ADVOCATE MEDIATION OF ETHIOPIA-SOMALIA DISPUTE

OW251943Y Peking NCNA in English 1736 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Sudan, Nigeria and the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) have actively advocated mediation in the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia by African countries.

According to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY yesterday, Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri declared in a recent statement that the Sudan expects positive results soon from its mediation between Somalia and Ethiopia. He added that while working for the reconciliation between conflicting African states, the Sudan challenges foreign presence and infiltration in the Horn of Africa.

To mediate the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia, Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs Joseph Garba visited Ethiopia and Somalia carrying with him the letter from Nigerian Head of State Olusegun Obasanjo. He met with Ethiopian Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

Referring to the current mediative activities, according to the Nigerian paper the DAILY TIMES of February 9, Commissioner Garba pointed out that owing to the Soviets' "sad hardline," he does not see an early success in bringing the warring Ethiopia and Somalia to the conference table.

Nigeria is the chairman of an OAU commission set up in 1973 to mediate the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia.

On February 22 Nigerian Head of State Obasanjo received a special message from Somali President Siad Barre, according to a news release issued by the Federal Ministry of Information. Receiving the message, the Nigerian head of state said that he was particularly pleased with the confidence reposed in the Organization of African Unity and the OAU Good Offices Commission by the Somali president. He expressed his optimism that the OAU will be able to resolve the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia.

YAR Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid al-Asnaj told the SABA News Agency yesterday: "The YAR backs King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri of Sudan in their efforts to realize peace and stability in the Horn of Africa."

MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

OW241906Y Peking NCNA in English 1655 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Nouakchott, 24 Feb (HSINHUA)--Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah received yesterday in his office Chinese Ambassador Kang Mao-chao who will leave for home at the termination of his term of office. President Ould Daddah asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his sincere and cordial regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders. "I often remember my unforgettable visit to China last year. During the visit I had the honour to have cordial talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng," he said.

The president gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese ambassador the same evening.

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Ambassador Departs

OW261308Y Peking NCNA in English 1242 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Nouakchott, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Kang Mao-chao left here yesterday for home at the end of his term of office. President Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania received him on February 23 and gave a farewell dinner in his honour.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Hamdi Ould Mouknass gave the out-going ambassador a dinner on February 16. He was also feted by President of the Mauritanian National Assembly Sall Abdul Aziz, Minister of Planning and Mines Abdoulaye Baro, Minister of Finance and Commerce Ba Ibrahima, Minister for Rural Development Cheikh Sidi Ould Abdallahi, Minister of Equipment and Transports Ahmed Ould Mohamed Salah, and President of the Mauritania-China Friendship Association Mohamed Ould Khattry Ould Segane.

Ambassador Kang Mao-chao held a farewell reception at the Chinese Embassy on February 24. More than 100 high-ranking government officials, officers and friendly personages were present.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS TANZANIAN FRIENDSHIP BANQUET

OW242024Y Peking NCNA in English 1707 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Feb (HSINHUA)--Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian Ambassador to China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening to mark the 13th anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty between Tanzania and China. Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Chung Hsi-tung attended.

In their toasts, both the ambassador and the foreign minister paid warm tribute to the friendly relations of cooperation between Tanzania and China and the profound friendship between the two peoples which, they hoped, would continue to grow in strength.

On February 20, the ambassador gave an anniversary reception. It was attended by a number of vice-ministers, including Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, and Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Chih Hao-tien. S.A. Maonde, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Zambian Embassy here, attended.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

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FIFTH NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS 26 FEBRUARY

NCNA Background Material

OW251038Y Peking NCNA in English 1027 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)-- The People's Republic of China is a socialist state led by the Communist Party, and the people are the masters. All state power resides in the people. The people exercise power through the National People's Congress and local people's congresses. Chairman Mao, in "On New Democracy", gave this explanation of people's congresses: "Such is the system of democratic centralism."

The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power. Its deputies are elected by secret ballot after democratic consultation in the people's congresses of the provinces and autonomous regions and the municipalities directly under the central government, and by the People's Liberation Army. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates that all citizens who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote and stand for election; with the exception of persons deprived of these rights by law.

The National People's Congress combines legislative and administrative functions, exercising the centralized power of state. The State Council acts as its executive body.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is its permanent organ. It is responsible to the congress, to which it reports on its work.

The National People's Congress is elected for a term of five years. Its term of office may be extended or a new National People's Congress may be convened ahead of schedule under special circumstances.

The first session of the First National People's Congress was convened in Peking from September 15 through 28 in 1954. The session adopted our country's fundamental charter-- the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. The constitution affirmed our country's historical road of transition from new democracy to socialism and marked a new period of people's democratic politics and the building of people's democratic legality in our country. Premier Chou En-lai delivered a government work report to the congress on behalf of the central people's government. The congress elected Mao Tsetung chairman of the People's Republic of China with Chu Te as vice-chairman and adopted a decision appointing Chou En-lai premier of the State Council.

The first session of the Second National People's Congress was convened in Peking from April 18 to 28, 1959. Chairman Mao Tsetung presided over the opening session. The congress listened to and adopted the government work report made by Premier Chou, and elected and appointed leaders of the state. Chu Te was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chou En-lai premier of the State Council. The congress fully confirmed the Chinese people's great creativeness and heroic spirit, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tsetung, in the struggle to transform the backward national economy and culture. It called on the people of the whole country to make continuous efforts on the various fronts of socialist construction so as to achieve a new big leap forward.

The first session of the Third National People's Congress was held in Peking between December 21, 1964 and January 4, 1965. It heard and adopted Premier Chou En-lai's report on government work.

Chu Te was re-elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC and Chou En-lai was re-appointed as premier of the State Council. It was pointed out at the congress that since the first session of the Second National People's Congress, the people of all nationalities of China, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China, and holding high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, firmly implemented the general line for building socialism, conducted the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation--on a nationwide scale and won great victories in socialist revolution and construction on all fronts. The congress called on people of all nationalities to unite more closely and strive to build China before very long into a great and powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

The first session of the Fourth National People's Congress convened in Peking between January 13 and 17, 1975. This congress took place in an excellent situation in which big victories had been won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao had been smashed. The congress passed the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Report on the Revision of the Constitution and Premier Chou En-lai's government work report. It smashed the gang of four's plot to form their own cabinet, elected Chu Te chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress and appointed Chou En-lai as premier of the State Council. In his government work report, Premier Chou again advanced the grand goal of achieving the four modernizations, in agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, to place our national economy in the front ranks by world standards.

The Fifth National People's Congress is to open tomorrow.

25 Feb Preliminary Meeting

OW251204Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--A preliminary meeting of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress was held at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The meeting was presided over by Soong Ching Ling, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress.

Attending were Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the central committee of the Communist Party of China, and other party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Hsu Shih-yu, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Li Te-sheng, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fe, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Mi Chih-fu, Peng Chung, Chen Mu-hua, Chao Tzu-yang, Saifudin, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan [2621 0064 3123], Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Wang Chen and Ku Mu.

Addressing the meeting, Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling said that the convocation of the Fifth National People's Congress was decided by the NPC Standing Committee on the proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The preparations for convening the Fifth NPC were completed in the past few months under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. The first session of the Fifth National People's Congress is scheduled to open officially tomorrow afternoon.

The preliminary meeting elected the Presidium and the secretary-general of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress. The hall burst into warm applause when the meeting announced that the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing were among those elected to the 254-member Presidium of the session. Comrade Li Hsien-nien was elected secretary-general of the session.

The meeting unanimously endorsed the following agenda for the first session:

1. A report on the work of the government by Premier Hua Kuo-feng;
2. Revision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, and a report on the revision of the Constitution by Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying; and
3. Electing and deciding on the choice of the leading state personnel.

In addition, the session will also examine and approve the "Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, 1976-1985 (Draft)" and discuss the national anthem of the People's Republic of China.

Today's preliminary meeting also adopted the list of the chairman, vice-chairmen and members of the Credentials Committee.

Following the preliminary meeting, the Presidium of the session held its first meeting at which Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing, Soong Ching Ling, Nish Jung-chen, Liu Po-cheng, Ulanfu, Wu Te, Wei Kuo-ching, Chen Yun, Kuo Mo-jo, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-shao, Saifudin, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hau Te-heng and Hu Chueh-wen were elected executive chairmen.

The meeting of the Presidium was followed by a meeting of the Credentials Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress. Chi Teng-kuei, chairman of the committee, made a report on the examination of the credentials. He said that the 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the People's Liberation Army elected a total of 3,500 deputies. Three of them, one each from Hopei, Peking and Liaoning, had their credentials annulled by their election units because they were found to have committed serious mistakes. So there are now 3,497 deputies and their credentials are all valid.

The Fifth National People's Congress is marked by its broad representation as shown in the following breakdown: workers, 26.7 percent; peasants, 20.6 percent; People's Liberation Army men, 14.4 percent; revolutionary cadres, 13.4 percent; intellectuals, 15 percent; patriotic personages, 8.9 percent; and returned Overseas Chinese, 1 percent. Women make up 21.2 percent of the total, and middle-aged and young deputies 62.9 percent. All the 54 national minorities in China are represented and their deputies account for 10.9 percent. Most of the deputies are labour or combat heroes and advanced workers who have come to the fore in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Presidium Namelist

OW251234Y Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--A preliminary meeting of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress held at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. The meeting adopted the list of the members of the Presidium and secretary-general of the current session. The list reads as follows:

The Presidium: (254 members)

Hua Kuo-feng,

(The following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

Yu Kuang-yuan, Tsaidan Choma (female), Wan Li, Ma Li, Ma Wen-jui, Ma Chun-ku, Ma Heng-chang, Ma Hao-chien, Wang Ping, Wang Pi-cheng, Wang Yun-sheng, Wang Yeh-chiu, Wang Kun-lun, Wang Chien-an, Wang Shou-tao, Wang En-mao, Wang Kan-chang, Wang Chien, Wang Jui-chang, Wang Chen, Tien Pao, Wei Kuo-ching, Ou Tang-liang (f.), Yu Tai-chung, Pei Shih-chang, Mao Wen-shu (f.), Mao Ti-chiu, Mao Chih-yung, Ulanfu, Pang I, Pa I-kai, Pa Chin, Teng Hsiao-ping, Teng Chu-min, Teng Tien-tao, Teng Ying-chao (f.), Yujung (f.), Kan Wei-han, Shih Chung-chin (f.), Lu Sheng-ho, Yeh Sheng-tao, Yeh Chien-ying, Yeh Hung-hai, Tien Fu-ta, Shih Lai-ho, Shih Liang (f.), Pai Ju-ping, Pai Shou-i, Pak Chun Za (f.), Pi Ken (f.), Lu Yu-lan (f.), Lu Shu-hsiang, Lu Chi, Chu Kuang-ya, Chu Hsueh-fan, Chu Yun-shan, Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Wu Chan, Jen Jung, Hua Lo-keng, Hsiang Chung-hua, Hsiang La-yu (f.), Chuang Hsi-chuan, Liu Tzu-hou, Liu Po-cheng, Liu Chien-hsun, Liu Fei, Kuan Shan-yueh, Chiang Li-yin, Chiang Hua, Chiang Wei-ching, An Ping-sheng, Hsu Shih-yu, Hsu Chieh, Hsu Ti-hsin, Hsu Chia-tun, Hsu Te-heng, Namula, Sun Ching-wen, Chi Teng-kuei, Yen Yu-min, Yen Chi-tzu, Yen Chia-an, Lu Kuo-chun, Keyum Matniyaz, Su Pu-ching, Su Chen-hua, Li Jen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Li Ya-min (f.), Li Chen (f.), Li Hsien-nien, Li Chang, Li Chiang, Li Jui-shan, Li Fu-chung, Li Chu-kuei, Li Te-sheng, Yang Tung-chun, Yang Li-kung, Yang Yung-ching (f.), Yang Cheng-wu, Yang I-chen, Yang Yung, Yang Te-chih, Yang Ching-jen, Hsiao Hua, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Wu Hsien-feng, Wu Ko-hua, Wu Leng-hsi, Wu Cheng-ching, Wu Te, Wu Yao-tsung, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu, Wang Yueh-hsia (f.), Wang Tung-hsing, Wang Feng, Sha Chien-li, Shen Yen-ping, Sung Ping, Sung Jen-chiung, Soong Ching Ling (f.), Chang Wen-yu, Chang Cheng-tao, Chang Ping-hua, Chang Ting-fa, Chang Ping-kuei, Chang Chin-pang, Chang Kuei-chen (f.), Chang Ai-ping, Chang Ting-cheng, Chang Fu-tsai, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Ayitula (f.), Chen Yun, Chen Chung-wei, Chen Yu-niang (f.), Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Tsai-tao, Chen Tzu-sheng, Chen Hsiao-shun, Chen I-sung, Chen Ching-jun, Chen Teng-ko, Chen Hsi-lien, Chen Fu-han, Chen Mu-hua (f.), Chen Chih, Fan Chung-chih, Mao I-sheng, Lin I-shan, Lin Chiao-chih (f.), Lin Li-yun (f.), Lin I-ping, Lin Tieh, Lin Hui-ching (f.), Lo Ching-chang, Lo Shu-chang (f.), Lo Jui-ching, Pa-pa-la-ko-lieh-lang-chieh, Chi Fang, Yueh Mei-chung, Chin Ju-po, Chou Chan-ao, Chou Shu-tao, Chou Chien-jen, Chou Hai-ying, Cheng Tien-hsiang, Meng Chi-mao, Chao Yung-huan, Chao Pu-chu, Chao Hsin-chu, Chao Chung-yao, Chao Tzu-yang, Chao Yen-hsia (f.), Hao Shu-tsai, Jung I-jen, Hu Tzu-ang, Hu Chiao-mu, Hu Chi-wei, Hu Sheng, Hu Chueh-wen, Hu Yu-chih, Hu Yao-pang, Tuan Su-chuan, Hou Chan-yu, Hou Pao-lin, Hung Hsueh-chih, Chu Hsing-fa, Fei I-ming, Chin Chi-wei, Yuan Jen-yuan, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Mo Wen-hua, Chien San-chiang, Chien Hsueh-sen, Tieh Ying, Ni Chih-fu, Ni Ku-yin (f.), Hsu Hsiang-chien, Kao Hou-liang, Kuo Feng-lien (f.), Kuo Lan-ying (f.), Kuo Lin-hsiang, Kuo Mo-jo, Tang Ko-pi (f.), Hai Yu-chen, Tao Chih-yueh, Chi Feng-fei, Tsomo (f.), Huang Hua, Huang Ping-wei, Huang Chu-hsiang (f.), Chang Hsiang-yu (f.), Sheng Wan (f.), Kang Ko-ching (f.), Liang Pi-yeh, Liang Chi-chuan, Peng Chung, Tung Tien-chen, Tung Chi-wu, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Su Yu, Cheng Tzu-hua, Chiao Lin-i, Tung Ti-chou, Tseng Sheng, Tseng Shao-shan, Tseng Ssu-yu, Hsieh Ping-hsin (f.), Hsieh Ming, Hsieh Tieh-li, Jui Pan, Chu Tu-nan, Hsieh Hsueh-kung, I Shih-chuan (f.), Yung Wen-tao, Tsai Chang (f.), Pei Chang-hui, Liao Han-sheng, Liao Chih-kao, Liao Cheng-chih, Saifudin, Tan Chi-lung, Tan Cheng, Tan Shan-ho, Tan Chen-lin, Phanthog (f.), Huo Shih-lien and Tai Nien-tzu, and the secretary-general: Li Hsien-nien.

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Credentials Committee Members

OW251310Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb--The following is the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Credentials Committee of the Fifth NPC:

Chairman: Chi Teng-kuei,

Vice Chairmen: Hu Yao-pang, Li Chiang, Liang Pi-yeh, Chu Yun-shan.

Members: (In the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Yu Ming-ao; Ma Chun-kui; Wang Yun-sheng; Tien Pao; Jen Chung-i; Chuang Hsi-chuan; Sun Kuo-chih; Sun Chi-meng; Yen Yu-min; Tu Hsing-yuan; Li Kuei; Yang Ching-jen; Wu Hsin-yu; Mao I-sheng; Lin Li-yun, female; Chi Pang; Chou Chan-ao; Cheng Tien-hsiang; Kuei Pi; Chien Hsin-chung; Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti; Kuo Feng-lien, female; Kang Ko-ching, female; Liang Chi-chuan; Chiang Nan-hsiang and Chu Tu-nan.

First Session Opens

OW261302Y Peking NCHA in English 1200 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Feb (HSINHUA)--The first session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China opened here this afternoon.

On the backdrop of the rostrum in the magnificent Great Hall of the People were huge color portraits of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and wise leader Chairman Huo Kuo-feng.

Sitting on the rostrum at today's opening ceremony were executive chairmen of the Presidium of the session Huo Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing, Soong Ching-ling, Nieh Jung-chen, Ulanfu, Wu Te, Wei Kuo-ching, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao, Saifudin, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng and Hu Chueh-wen. A thunderous ovation rocked the hall when they mounted the rostrum.

At three pm Yeh Chien-ying, executive chairman of today's meeting, declared the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress open. A band struck up the national anthem. All the deputies observed a silence in memory of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Te of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The session then took up the first item on its agenda.

Premier Huo Kuo-feng of the State Council made a report on the work of the government, which is entitled: "Unite and Strive To Build a Modern and Powerful Socialist Country".

Premier Huo Kuo-feng's report on the work of the government, which lasted three and a half hours, drew thunderous applause.

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A total of 3,456 deputies attended today's meeting.

Leading members of the departments under the CCF Central Committee, the State Council and the Chinese People's Liberation Army attended the meeting as observers.

All members of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which is in its first session in Peking also attended the meeting as observers.

TV Coverage of Opening

HK261345Y [Editorial Report HK/OW] Canton Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 26 February carries a 4-minute filmed report of the opening session of the Fifth NPC under the title: "Important News: The Fifth NPC Solemnly Opens in Peking."

The film opens with a long shot of the Great Hall of the People and then shows deputies walking up the steps to the entrance of the hall on the afternoon of 26 February. The following shots show various deputies greeting each other in anterooms of the Great Hall and sitting around small tables talking informally.

The camera then cuts to the rostrum as the first session of the NPC gets underway with the entrance of the top leadership in the order of Hua Kuo-feng; Yeh Chien-ying, attended by a military aide; Soong Ching-ling, also attended by a military aide; Teng Hsiao-ping; Li Hsien-nien; Teng Ying-chao; Wang Tung-hsing; Nieh Jung-chen and Ulanfu.

The camera then pans to show the delegates applauding and provides some long shots of the leaders on the rostrum. The next shot shows Yeh Chien-ying, identified as executive chairman of the NPC, proclaiming the session open.

All those attending then rise to observe a period of silence in memory of Mao, Chou En-lai and Chu Te. Hua Kuo-feng is then shown at the rostrum in a short medium shot and the announcer states that he is reading the report on the work of the government in his capacity as premier of the State Council.

At 1205 GMT, the meeting ends with a long shot of the deputies applauding.

Tokyo JOAK Television in Japanese at 1230 GMT on 26 February carries a similar 3-minute filmed report on the opening of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress. The announcer says that this film "was transmitted earlier by satellite."

Yeh Chien-ying Remarks

OW261251Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[Remarks by Yeh Chien-ying, executive chairman of the first session of the Fifth NPC, at the 26 February opening ceremony of the session--recorded]

[Text] Delegates: The first session of the Fifth National People's Congress is now announced opened. [applause] The national anthem. [a brass band plays the national anthem] Please all stand up in silent tribute to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Te. [a minute of silence follows] Please sit down.

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There should be 3,493 deputies to this session. Thirty-seven of them are absent because of illness or other business. Attending today's meeting are 3,456 people, and we have a quorum. Responsible persons of party, government and army organizations at the central level and delegates attending the National Committee session of the Fifth CPPCC, 1,803 people in all, are invited to attend today's meeting as observers.

Now we invite Chairman Hua to make the government work report. [applause; end recording]

Hua's Work Report

04261210Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 26 Feb 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 26 Feb (NDINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council, made a report on the work of the government at the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress this afternoon. The report is entitled "Unite and Strive to Build a Modern and Powerful Socialist Country!" [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin carried an identical recorded version of this report. The following paragraph was in Chairman Hua's own voice; the rest was announcer read]

The report is divided into six parts: (1) The struggle over the past three years and the general task for the new period; (2) carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four"; (3) speed up socialist economic construction; (4) develop socialist science, education and culture; (5) consolidate our political power and strengthen the great unity of the people of all our nationalities; and (6) the international situation and China's foreign policy.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng points out in his report that since the Fourth National People's Congress our country has gone through a severe test in sharp and complex struggles between the two classes and between the two lines. Led by the Chinese Communist Party, the people of our country finally smashed the anti-party "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan after repeated, intensive trials of strength. This tremendous victory marked the successful conclusion of China's first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the beginning of a new period of development in its socialist revolution and socialist construction.

He notes that in the past year the party Central Committee, holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, made the strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and on a national scale initiated and led a great political revolution, that is, the campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four". It has adopted many effective measures and lost no time in solving many pressing problems which cropped up as a result of the gang's interference and sabotage. The call of the party Central Committee for attaining initial success within a year in carrying out the strategic decision has been fully met, and things are going better than expected.

The general task before our people in the new period of socialist revolution and construction, Premier Hua Kuo-feng points out, is to carry out firmly the line of the eleventh party congress, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and make China a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng stresses that the primary task for the people of our country at present and for some time to come is still to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and carry the great struggle through to the end. In deepening this struggle, he says, we shall further clarify questions of right and wrong with regard to the political line, straighten things out in every field of endeavour, revive and carry forward our party's fine style of work, and carry out the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grass-roots units so that we can promote nation-wide stability and unity and achieve great order throughout the country. We shall thus bring about an extensive development in all fields of socialist construction and win marked successes in three years in grasping the key link of class struggle and running the country well, thus consolidating and expanding the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

In his report Premier Hua Kuo-feng elucidates in detail the grand concept of comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century so as to place our economy in the front ranks of the world, as first put forward at the Third National People's Congress by Premier Chou and again at the fourth in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions. Premier Hua also puts forward the draft outline of the ten-year plan for the development of the national economy (1976-1985) for examination and approval by the deputies. The outline was worked out by the State Council in 1975 and supplemented and revised after the overthrow of the "gang of four". Premier Hua accentuates the importance of developing our socialist economy at high speed and points out that we have all the conditions necessary for speeding up our economic growth.

To turn the plan into reality, he says, it is most important to adhere to the party's basic line and follow the road of building socialism charted by Chairman Mao. At the same time, effective measures must be adopted and earnest efforts made to solve a number of questions bearing on the whole of the national economy. First, mobilize the whole nation and go in for agriculture in a big way; second, speed up the development of the basic industries and give full scope to the leading role of industry; third, do a good job in commerce and develop foreign trade; fourth, encourage socialist labour emulation and energetically go in for technical innovation and technical revolution; fifth, strengthen unified planning and give full play to the initiative of both the central and local authorities; and sixth, uphold the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and steadily improve the livelihoods of the people.

In the wake of the new upsurge in economic construction, Premier Hua Kuo-feng goes on, a new upsurge in the building of our culture will emerge. We must greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation so that our working people will master modern technique in production and scientific knowledge. At the same time, we must build a vast army of working-class intellectuals. We must catch up quickly, he says, with the swift changes taking place in modern science and technology and rapidly eliminate our backwardness in these fields, carry out correctly the policy, according to which education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour, and ensure the success of the revolution in education. The current important task on the literature and art front is conscientiously to strengthen the work in this field and enlarge the repertoires of the performing arts so as to enrich the people's cultural life. He stresses that we must make a clean sweep of the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" and carry out correctly and comprehensively the party's policy of uniting with, educating and remolding the intellectuals so that full scope is given to their abilities.

We must correctly and comprehensively carry out the party's policies of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and "making the past serve the present and things foreign serve China" so as to constantly expand the positions of Marxism in matters of ideology and to promote science and culture.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng points out in his report that to transform China into a great modern and powerful socialist country, we must strengthen still further the state apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat, give full play to people's democracy, enhance the great unity of the people of all our nationalities, develop the revolutionary united front and mobilize all positive factors. The People's Liberation Army should continue to implement Chairman Mao's important instructions, "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY" and "BE READY TO FIGHT IN A WAR." We must work hard to raise to a new height the military and political quality of our army, its preparations against war and the degree of its revolutionization and modernization. The Chinese People's Liberation Army must make all the preparations necessary for the liberation of Taiwan. In the report Premier Hua Kuo-feng also lays stress on the importance of developing the revolutionary united front led by the working class, based on the worker-peasant alliance and uniting the large numbers of intellectuals and other labouring people, patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, our compatriots in and from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and our countrymen residing abroad.

Speaking about the international situation, Premier Hua Kuo-feng points out that the struggle of the people of all lands against the two hegemonist powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, and in particular against Soviet social-imperialism, is on an upsurge higher than ever before, and an international anti-hegemonist united front with the Third World as its main force is broadening. This is the outstanding feature of the fine international situation, he says. He reiterates that the Chinese Government and people uphold proletarian internationalism and are determined to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. He says that following Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds, we should strengthen our unity with the proletariat, oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world, with the socialist countries and with the Third World countries, unite with all countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by the superpowers and form the broadest united front against superpower hegemonism. No country should seek hegemony in any region or impose its will on others. Whether a country treats others on an equal footing or seeks hegemony is a major criterion by which to tell whether or not it follows the five principles of peaceful coexistence and whether it is a genuine or fake socialist country. A socialist country should set an example of treating others as equals. We resolutely stand on the side of the people of the world and will never seek hegemony or strive to be a superpower, neither today nor in the future when we have become a modern and powerful socialist country.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng concludes his report with these emphatic words: The great banner of Chairman Mao is the banner of unity in struggle and continued revolution for the people of all our nationalities.

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It is an ever-victorious banner. For over half a century, this glorious banner has guided us from darkness to a world of light and has enabled us to win one great victory after another. In the years to come the banner of Chairman Mao will guide us in continuing to vanquish all internal and external class enemies, surmount all kinds of difficulties and hardships, work wonders and make greater contributions to mankind.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's report was greeted with thunderous applause.

Peking 'Calm' Following Opening

OW270833Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Feb (KYODO)--The streets of Peking were quiet Monday morning without any demonstrations celebrating the opening of the Fifth National People's Congress the previous day. But copies of the early morning edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY reporting the congress with big, red-ink headlines were put on billboards in front of the newspaper's building in Wang Fu Tsing quarter. Some 100 residents were eagerly reading the copies as soon as they were pasted up around 8:30 am. One of them, asked by newsmen about celebration activities, said he had heard no instructions yet from the organization he belonged to. But he said he thought a big celebration demonstration would be staged after the current congress. He jokingly said they could neither increase production nor attain national modernization with only celebrations.

Despite the general calmness in the capital Monday morning, a festive mood appeared to be growing among citizens. On shopping streets in the Wang Fu Tsing quarter, for instance, they began to assemble large streamers and stickers celebrating the congress.

The calm, however, contrasted with the enthusiastic street activities seen on the occasion of Deputy Party Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping's comeback, decided at the third Party Central Committee plenary session last July, and the 11th party congress, held last August after the purge of the "gang of four."

Some delegates to the current congress were also seen having snapshots of themselves taken before the late Chairman Mao's Memorial Hall in Tienanmen Square early in the morning.

Joint Editorial on NPC, CPPCC

OW251842Y Peking NCNA in English 1833 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Fifth National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference are warmly hailed in an editorial written jointly by the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the journal RED FLAG and the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY on February 26. Full text of the editorial entitled "A Major Move in Continuing the Long March" reads:

The first session of the Fifth National People's Congress holds its grand opening in Peking today. The first session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference opened on February 24. The convocation of these two meetings is a major event in the political life of the people of all our nationalities, a major event in the course of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and of consolidating and developing our revolutionary united front led by the Chinese working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance.

We warmly hail the convocation of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the first session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC. We warmly hail the Chinese people, who, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, have taken new strides forward and won new victories, grasping the key link of class struggle to put the country in order.

At the second plenary session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, our wise leader Chairman Hua, full of the joy of victory, proclaimed to the people of the whole country: "Our country has successfully got over the grave crisis created by the 'gang of four' and the new period of development of the socialist revolution and construction in our country has a fine beginning." The first session of the Fifth National People's Congress is convened just at this important juncture. It is of great importance and charged with a great historic mission, namely, to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the party line formulated at its eleventh national congress, further eradicate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, give scope to socialist democracy, turn all positive factors to account, unite with all the forces that can be united, develop the fine situation and strive to make China a great, modern and powerful socialist country.

Reviewing the militant course traversed from the Fourth National People's Congress to the Fifth National People's Congress, the Chinese people are imbued with boundless pride. What severe tests we went through, what arduous struggles we waged and what great victories we scored during these three breath-taking years! During this period, we waged an intensive struggle against the criminal moves of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. In 1976, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Te departed from us. Taking advantage of our grave difficulties, the "gang of four" hastened to try for a seizure of supreme power over the party and the state. At this most critical juncture, our wise leader Chairman Hua carried out Chairman Mao's behest and representing the fundamental interests and the common aspirations of all our nationalities, smashed the "gang of four" at one blow, averting a major disaster for the party and the state and eliminating the crisis. This was another great turning point in the history of the Chinese revolution.

Now, at the time of the opening of the Fifth National People's Congress and the first session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC, what gladdening changes have taken place in the situation in our land. Chairman Hua's call for initial success within a year in carrying out the strategic decision to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land has been fully carried out and things are going much better than expected. A great victory has been won in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four". The bourgeois factional set-up of the "gang of four" and their followers has received smashing blows and the rights and the wrongs of the two line struggle, which were muddled for such a long time, have been basically clarified. The broad masses of the cadres and the people are going forward in triumph and the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is going on in depth. In the field of national economy, not only has the situation taken a turn for the better after a long period of stagnation or even back-sliding, which resulted from grave disruption and sabotage by the "gang of four". What is more, a new leap forward is emerging.

News of victory in the first battles of the new year have come from industrial production and from transport and communications. The coal, petroleum, metallurgical, chemical and power industries and railway transport are continuing to rise steadily, breaking through the "conventional" drop at the beginning of the year. Farmland construction is unprecedented in scale throughout the country. The national budgetary income is in better shape than at any corresponding period in recent years. Profound changes have now taken place in the political, economic, military and cultural spheres throughout our country. Our land is bright in the spring sunshine, and everyone is in high spirits, showing unprecedented socialist initiative. That series of important directives issued by Chairman Mao on the eve of the convening of the Fourth National People's Congress, on studying the theory of proletarian dictatorship, on stability and unity and on pushing forward the national economy, have been genuinely implemented and a new situation has come about, one of stability and unity and of going all out to build socialism.

To convene the National People's Congress--the highest organ of state power--and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference--the organization of the revolutionary united front for uniting the people of all nationalities and in all walks of life throughout the country--is both necessary and timely in such an excellent situation, in order to discuss major policies for the country, to implement the party line formulated at its eleventh national congress, and to quicken the pace in making China a great, modern and powerful socialist country. This NPC session will examine a "Report on the Work of the Government" and an "Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, 1976-1985 (Draft)", revise the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, pass a "Report on the Revision of the Constitution", elect or decide on leading state personnel. The "Report on the Work of the Government" will set forth our general tasks in the new period of development in socialist revolution and socialist construction: It is a programme for action to mobilize the people of all nationalities throughout the country, uniting and striving to build a powerful, modern socialist country. The "Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy" will present us with the splendid outlines of the new period of development. The new constitution will be a general charter for running the country in the new period. The first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, shouldering such heavy responsibilities, will draw up major moves for continuing the Long March and call on the people to forge ahead to build a powerful, modern socialist country.

To modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology in an all-round way by the end of this century so as to make China's national economy stand in the world's foremost ranks--these are the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, aspirations long dreamed of by the Chinese people and a sacred mission which history has given us. In the present-day world, to be backward economically and in technology means to be beaten. For a whole century following the Opium War, China was beaten. Unequal treaties humiliating the nation and forfeiting its sovereignty shackled our beloved country. Why was our country subject to such humiliation? Why was she trampled on so? The corrupt social system was one factor and economic and technological backwardness was another. From Hung Hsiu-chuan to Sun Yat-sen, Chinese progressives waged an indomitable struggle to resist the aggression of the big powers and build a prosperous and powerful China, advancing wave upon wave.

Our great Chairman Mao Tsetung integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, led us to overthrow the three big mountains which lay like a dead weight on the Chinese people and founded the People's Republic of China; only then did the Chinese people stand up. In the past 28 years we have changed the old social system and initially changed the economic and technical backwardness. But China's socialist revolution and the socialist construction were seriously affected by the disruption and sabotage carried on by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, and particularly by the anti-party gang of four. Several times the national economy was bogged down at the same general level. The gap between the scientific and technological level of China and that of the advanced countries was once narrowed down, but it widened again. But the obstacles have now been cleared away. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be implemented smoothly. Chairman Hua is leading us on a new Long March. We shall build a powerful China, modernized in the socialist way. A great ideal shall be attained. Who can help being excited beyond words! People all over the country are looking forward with great feeling to the important plan for a new Long March, submitted by the party Central Committee and to be adopted by the Fifth National People's Congress. The very moment the word comes from Chairman Hua, we shall immediately and resolutely act in accordance with this plan, and march forward bravely and advance towards the great goal of a powerful, modern socialist country.

The current sessions of the National People's Congress and the CPPCC are on a grand scale, drawing together representatives of all walks of life to discuss major affairs of state. This marks furtherance of the great revolutionary unity among people of all nationalities and a further development of the united front, which is under the leadership of the working class, based on the worker-peasant alliance and embraces patriotic democratic parties, other patriots, campatriots in Taiwan Province, Hong Kong and Macao as well as other countrymen overseas. This is a sure guarantee of victory for our cause. Under our country's socialist system, the people are the masters of the state. Our socialist democracy reliably guarantees that the people act as the masters. Only by giving full scope to socialist democracy can we arouse the people's socialist enthusiasm to the maximum and continuously consolidate their unity, so that they will fight to carry out great revolutionary tasks. The convocation of these two meetings is a vivid manifestation of our socialist democracy. We hope the NPC deputies and the members of the National Committee of the CPPCC will bring to the meetings the people's determination and aspirations, their demands and proposals for grasping the key link of class struggle and putting the country in order, for going all out to achieve faster results. We hope that they will each express his views fully and that they will all pool their wisdom so that the meetings will be successful, lively and invigorating. The meetings have attracted the attention of the world. In view of the all-round preparations made throughout the party, the army and the people of all nationalities and the completion of the necessary preparatory work, political, ideological and organizational, at the second plenum of the party's Eleventh Central Committee, we believe the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth CPPCC sessions will surely be held successfully, with unity and victory.

We are full of pride and emotion at this solemn moment, the opening of the Fifth National People's Congress, which is of tremendous importance. We feel ourselves most fortunate to have a wise leader like Chairman Hua and are confident a hundredfold.

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Advancing in the continued Long March under the command of Chairman Hua, neither hardship nor peril can stop us. We shall sweep all before us. Ours is a land of great hope and a shining future. Let us rally still closer round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and march forward bravely with great strides.

Press Features Session

OW270720Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Feb (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY and all other Peking newspapers today frontpage news of the opening of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and Premier Hua Kuo-feng delivering the report on the work of the government at the session. The banner headline of the news and the names of the newspapers are printed in red. Also frontpaged are two large photographs, one showing Chairman Hua clapping his hands in appreciation of the greetings from the deputies and the other showing executive chairmen of the Presidium Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing and Soong Ching-ling on the rostrum.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes the upper half of the fourth page to three other photographs. One gives a view of the entire meeting hall. The second shows the deputies giving a standing ovation when the executive chairmen of the Presidium appeared on the rostrum. The third shows deputies filing into the Great Hall of the People where the first session of the Fifth NPC is being held. The same photographs are also printed in other newspapers.

The entire second page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY is devoted to HSINHUA interviews with a number of deputies to the Fifth NPC and background information about the NPC.

Commemorative Stamps Issued

OW250800Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--A set of three commemorative stamps comes out tomorrow to celebrate the Fifth National People's Congress.

The first stamp of the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications' new issue shows the banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung flying over the Great Hall of the People. Under this banner, the design implies, the Chinese people are carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause.

The second stamp shows the new constitution borne on a shield of red flags above the Great Hall of the People, signifying a people's constitution.

The third stamp again has the Great Hall of the People at the base of the design, above which are graphic representations of the socialist modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

All three stamps have flower designs at the bottom, symbolising flourishing socialist China. Measuring 30 x 40 mm, all three coloured stamps bear a face value of 8 fen (cents).

CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE BREAKS INTO DISCUSSION GROUPS

OW252024Y Peking NCNA in English 1945 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--Namdon Kunga Wengchug, a nephew of the 13th Dalai Lama, said today: "The united front has mobilized all positive factors and promoted the unity of all our nationalities. We should never abandon this magic weapon."

He is a vice-chairman of the Tibet People's Political Consultative Conference and a member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. Once holding the post of Silun (meaning minister of political affairs) in the former Tibet local government, this 75-year-old man related his own experiences and changes in Tibet to prove the greatness of Chairman Mao's thinking on the united front and the validity of the party's policy on nationalities.

He said: I've seen a new Tibet as well as the old. The contrast is astonishing. I'm greatly honoured to attend this grand meeting as a representative of one of China's minority nationalities. This shows that all the nationalities in China, big and small, are equal."

The session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee broke into more than 50 groups today to discuss the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee.

All the members were excited by yesterday's meeting. Many stayed late into night, writing to their places of work and families. Some elderly members rose early this morning and arrived at group meeting sites well in advance of the scheduled time. In the course of the discussions, many read out their poems in praise of the great victory for Chairman Mao's thinking on the united front.

Quite a number of them were choked with emotion when they recalled the care and education given to them by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou.

Sung Hsi-lien, a former Kuomintang general who is attending the session as a specially invited member, summed up his thoughts this way: "I have had five surprises. First, the Communist Party did not kill or humiliate me after I was taken prisoner; second, I was granted special amnesty and released in 1959; third, I was appointed a commissioner in the Research Institute of Culture and History; fourth, I became a member of the CPPCC National Committee in 1964, with a 100 percent pay rise; fifth, this time, I was elected member of the Presidium of the first session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee."

Fanchen Erdeni Chuji-Geltseng delivered a long speech in the group of specially invited members. He said: For a period of time I discharged the banner of patriotism and committed a crime. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line I have corrected my errors. This is the kind attention of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. I have deeply recognized that only by placing itself in the big family of the unified motherland, can Tibet have a bright prospect; only by safeguarding the unification of the motherland, can it have a happy future. Panchen Erdeni expressed his determination to follow Chairman Hua's teachings, steadfastly follow the Communist Party, devote himself wholly to the motherland and make contributions to the great unity of the various nationalities and the building of socialism.

In his speech, Wen Chia-ssu, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, pointed out: In the period of the democratic revolution, the united front was one of those magic weapons for defeating imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. In the period of the socialist revolution and construction, the united front has again played an important role.

Wen Chia-ssu is interested in European literature. He joined the China Democratic League in 1943 and is now a professor at Peking University. He said: Only by implementing the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, can the patriotic democratic parties make contributions to the motherland.

Noted scientist Chien Wei-chang said: The "gang of four" who persecuted the intellectuals prevented us from carrying on our work. Chairman Hua has spoken our mind. We want to work hard to catch up with and surpass the advanced world level.

Noted film actress Pai Yang said in the group of literary and art workers: The "gang of four" branded a large number of literary workers as followers of the sinister revisionist line, totally negating Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. By so doing they lost all popular support. After the downfall of the gang, she added, a blooming, excellent situation emerged in the literary and art field. Many have resumed performing or writing. Everybody feels he is full of energy. She expressed her desire to continue to go into the midst of the life, sum up her experience and produce more and better films for the masses of people, so as to contribute her part to the promotion of China's film making.

Returned Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and those of Taiwan origin also had lively discussions. Dr Lin Sheng-chung, an American-trained geologist of Taiwan origin who returned in 1972, said: With the smashing of the "gang of four", our motherland holds out ever greater prospects for prosperity, and this is the reliable guarantee for the liberation of Taiwan. We advise the military and administrative personnel in Taiwan to recognize the situation clearly, make up their minds to abandon the reactionary Chiang ruling clique and, by forsaking the dark and coming over to the bright side, contribute to the great cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

Press Highlights CPPCC Session

OW250816Y Peking NCNA in English 0811 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Feb (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY and all other Peking newspapers today front-page under banner headlines printed in red the opening of the first session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Printed under the headline are two photographs, one showing Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the session and the other showing Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the rostrum.

Also front-paged is the list of the Presidium including the secretary-general of the first session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

Printed in red in the right upper-hand corner of the front page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY and the other newspapers is the following quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "We must do our best to mobilize all positive factors, both inside and outside the party, both at home and abroad, both direct and indirect, and make China a powerful socialist country."

The PEOPLE'S DAILY also carries a meeting hall photo, showing a standing ovation of the CFFCC National Committee members and noting the atmosphere of unity and victory at the meeting. The same photo is carried in all other papers here.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY COMMENTATOR ON LEADING PLA BODIES

CW240521Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 1713 GMT 23 Feb 78 OW

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 22 February Commentator's Article: "The Key Lies in Selecting and Consolidating the Leading Bodies Well"--for a report on this article see the 22 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, E 1]

[Text] Peking, 23 Feb: "CADRES ARE A DECISIVE FACTOR ONCE THE POLITICAL LINE IS DETERMINED."

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and its Military Commission have issued the great call of grasping the key link and running the army well and being prepared for war. Now the key link in the army's work is clear, the tasks are well defined and the principles, policies and concrete measures are all laid down. Thus, the army has guidelines to follow in every aspect of its work. The important question is how to form strong leading bodies to implement them. Only with good leading bodies will it be possible to implement the line, principles, policies and instructions of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission in light of the actual conditions in each unit and to lead the commanders and fighters in doing a good job in consolidating and building the army. Otherwise, all is lost. Therefore, in consolidating the army, the emphasis is on consolidating the ranks of cadres, and the key lies in selecting and consolidating the leading bodies well at all levels.

The past experiences of our party and army and the experience in the three major two-line struggles since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, especially the 11th two-line struggle, all show that the properly selected leading body made up of good leading cadres will safely withstand big storms and become a strong nucleus in fighting in unity. There have been cases where the leading bodies were not properly selected and the "wind faction" and "earthquake faction" followers were allowed to gain the upper hand because the leading bodies were soft, sluggish and sloppy, collapsed in the face of the very first attack and even followed the revisionist line.

This people's army founded and built by Chairman Mao has always attached importance to selecting leading bodies. Following the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has paid great attention to this matter and consolidated and strengthened the leading bodies of a number of provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, central organs, state organs and a number of big PLA units. Selecting, appointing and strengthening the leading bodies are key factors for the rapid, vigorous, and healthy development and victory of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and to achieve initial success in the first year in grasping the key link and running the country and the army well.

Whether or not the leading bodies are well selected has a vital bearing first on whether or not we can comprehensively and accurately inherit Chairman Mao's military thinking and line, the fine tradition and work style of our army fostered by Chairman Mao and the ideological legacy Chairman Mao left us. Second, it has a bearing on whether we can carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, win complete victory in this great political revolution and fulfill all the tasks in grasping the key link, running the army well and being prepared for war. And third, it has a bearing on our army's future--whether or not it will be able to withstand the test of modern wars and the test of all political storms, including the struggle between the two lines within the party.

To select the leading bodies, it is first necessary to select the right people, especially the principal leading military and political cadres. Chairman Mao has said: "THROUGHOUT OUR NATIONAL HISTORY THERE HAVE BEEN TWO SHARPLY CONTRASTING LINES ON THE SUBJECT OF THE USE OF CADRES, ONE BEING TO 'APPOINT PEOPLE ON THEIR MERIT' AND THE OTHER TO 'APPOINT PEOPLE BY FAVORITISM.' THE FORMER IS THE HONEST AND THE LATTER THE DISHONEST WAY." In selecting the leading bodies, we must adhere to the honest line of "appointing people on their merit," which has always been in effect in our party. What kind of cadres should we select? We should select those who meet the five requirements for successors set by Chairman Mao. This means we should select those who study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought diligently; have stood the test of the two-line struggles including the 9th, 10th and, in particular, the 11th two-line struggles, and acquitted themselves well in the struggles; those who have a strong party spirit, can unite with others, fear no evils and resist evil tendencies; those who live a plain and simple life, seek truth from facts, are honest persons, honest in words and deeds, and practice an honest style of work; and those who work hard, keep in close contact with the masses, show concern for the people's wellbeing, have bold vision and practical experience and can do the job well. Selecting these people means "appointing people on their merit."

While readjusting the leading bodies, those who had a part in the "gang of four's" conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power naturally cannot be selected and appointed to leading bodies; nor can those who were followers of the "earthquake faction," the "wind faction" or the "slippery faction;" those who committed serious mistakes and yet maintained an obnoxious attitude; and those questionable persons on whom investigation has yet to be completed. There is another category of people who, although not involved or not deeply involved with the "gang of four," are of very bad political quality, have political ambitions, lord it over others, pursue factionalist activities, bluff and deceive people, abuse power and play tricks and those whose revolutionary will has seriously degenerated. These people cannot be selected and appointed to the leading bodies or given important posts either.

The subject of appointing people to the leading bodies is of vital importance. We must have a clear and unified understanding. We must be far-sighted and take a serious and resolute attitude and never be ambiguous. This subject is especially important to our army, the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Ours must be the leading bodies that hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and unswervingly obey the commands of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission headed by Chairman Hua.

The selection of leading bodies is very important. So is their consolidation. As in farming, seed selection is very important and after sowing and the seedlings emerge, field management is important. The proverb "30 percent of efforts on sowing and 70 percent on field management" pertinently applies here. If consolidation of the leading bodies is neglected after their selection, they may also turn from good to bad.

The leading bodies must be consolidated in struggle. At present, this means that they must be consolidated in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." Over the past many years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" debased our party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line and plain living and hard struggle and thereby confused people's minds. Without thoroughly exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and without clearly distinguishing right and wrong regarding the line and in ideology and theory, the fine tradition and work style cannot be revived and carried forward. Likewise, certain leading bodies were soft, lazy and lax due to the interference of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We should carry out a cleansing operation in light of the actual conditions in each unit, paying attention to the problems created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" which are most pernicious and harmful. While doing a good job in organizational consolidation, we must emphasize ideological consolidation and fundamentally change those leading bodies which are soft, lazy and lax.

It will not do for the leading bodies to be soft. By soft we mean being afraid of everything, totally ignoring the principles, giving no support to good things, offering no resistance to bad things, sacrificing the interests of the revolution in exchange for something, treasuring private relationships for the sake of personal convenience, being unable to withstand strong storms and even following a wrong line. How can a leading body act like weeds growing on the top of the wall--bending over whenever the wind blows? How can such a leading body train troops that can stand the toughest test?

It will not do for the leading bodies to be lazy. By lazy we mean lacking lofty aspiration, firm determination and drive; being satisfied with things as they are; and not caring about anything, not reading books and newspapers, never thinking and not making thorough investigations. As the ancient scholar Han Yu said, excellence in work is possible only with diligence, distraction deprives work of excellence; success lies in laborious thinking, mental idleness courts failure. A leading cadre in the army must be industrious and should never be so much as close to being lazy.

It will not do either for the leading bodies to be lax. By lax we mean each playing his own game and going his own way, indulging in disunity, being unwilling to unite, keeping to his mountain strongholds and forming factions. A highly centralized fighting body, our army must have strict discipline and obey orders in all actions, for concerted action alone leads to victory. If each goes his own way, who can there be any fighting power.

To change the soft, lazy and lax conditions of the leading bodies, it is necessary to thoroughly expose and criticize what the "gang of four" advocated and make great efforts to destroy what is wrong and establish what is right. Exposure and criticism alone will not be enough. They must improve themselves. Only thus will they be able to link theory with practice. In the struggle to thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao's teachings, adhere to the basic principles "PRACTICE MARXISM, AND NOT REVISIONISM; UNITE, DON'T SPLIT; BE OPEN AND ABOVEBOARD, AND DON'T INTRIGUE AND CONSPIRE" and enhance their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

Only thus can we solve the problems arising from impurities in ideology, organization and work style caused by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Only thus can we consolidate and build our leading bodies well.

The party committee of a certain division of the PLA aviation units is a good example in building leading bodies. Its members maintained and carried forward the fine tradition and work style of our party and army, consciously doing a good job in ideological revolutionization. They took the lead in study, made all-out efforts to do their work and maintained a low standard of living, never acquiring special privileges. They worked hard, uninterruptedly continued the revolution and stood tough tests as regards politics, ideology, work and work style. Just as they did, our leading bodies at all levels should have the same mental state and resolve to build the army units well starting with the leading bodies. If the work under your charge remains completely unchanged after 1, 2 or 3 years, what's the use of your being at that leading post? How can you cope with the new situation of leaping forward. How can you fulfill the tasks in grasping the key link and running the army well. All leading bodies in our army must learn from the party committee of that certain division of the PLA aviation units. Just as the Military Commission has pointed out, when the majority, if not all of the leading bodies at and above the division level in our army achieve this, our army will take on an entirely new outlook.

Chairman Mao consistently taught us to be good at showing concern for, understanding, utilizing and cherishing cadres. We have plenty of talent in our several-million strong army. Tested by decades of revolutionary warfare and various political storms, particularly the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, outstanding talent in various fields has emerged. The point is that there must be a horse expert before excellent horses can be discovered. We must all be experts at knowing cadres and discovering talent in the struggle between the two lines and appoint those comrades to leading posts who maintain a firm and clear-cut stand in the two-line struggle, show promising ability in training, preparedness against war and other work, and have both ability and integrity. We should utilize cadres well while simultaneously showing concern for and cherishing them. We should provide them with the opportunity to study, educate them and enable them to make further progress in their theoretical and working ability. We should help them sum up their experiences, commend their achievements, help them overcome shortcomings and, to the extent possible, take good care of their daily life, illnesses, families and other difficulties so that they can devote themselves to work without worry and give full play to their initiative. "WE SHOULD PERSUADE THOSE WHO HAVE MADE MISTAKES TO MEND THEIR WAYS AND HELP THEM CORRECT THEIR MISTAKES." We should conduct arduous and meticulous ideological education work among them and patiently explain the party's policies to them. So long as they do not persist in making mistakes, do not conceal their mistakes to avoid correction, but recognize and correct their mistakes, we welcome them. We must also pay great attention to and properly implement the party's policies on cadres.

The selection and consolidation of the leading bodies cannot be achieved once and for all, yet we must pay the closest attention to them. Whether or not we can end the confusion and restore normalcy in our army work, whether or not we can accurately and comprehensively implement Chairman Mao's military thinking and line, whether or not we can successfully carry out the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four", whether or not we can thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and whether or not we can achieve great success in grasping the key link and running the army well first of all depend on whether or, not we can select and consolidate the leading bodies well.

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"THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY IS A PARTY LEADING A GREAT REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE IN A NATION SEVERAL HUNDRED MILLION STRONG AND IT CANNOT FULFILL ITS HISTORIC TASK WITHOUT A LARGE NUMBER OF LEADING CADRES WHO COMBINE ABILITY WITH POLITICAL INTEGRITY." To fulfill the task in the new historic period of grasping the key link, running the army well and being prepared for war, we must first of all consolidate and build the leading bodies and the ranks of cadres well. Leading bodies at all levels in our army should hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, be able to withstand the test of modern wars and political storms.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' REPORTEDLY EXECUTED IN CHEKIANG

OW260521Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0501 GMT 26 Feb 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 26 Feb (AFP)--Thirteen "counter-revolutionary groups" of political opponents have been disbanded in Hangchow and eight of their leaders executed, according to official public security posters there. Witnesses told AFP the official statement was dated January 30 and intended for distribution inside China. Hangchow is capital of Chekiang in southern China.

It said the groups had 32 members altogether. The names of the eight were crossed out in red meaning they were shot immediately after sentencing. The other "counter-revolutionaries" were given heavy prison sentences.

The oldest man executed was 52, five were aged between 21 and 28, one was 38 and the last 31.

One group, whose members were mostly under 30, was accused of organising "counter-revolutionary activities with political plans" and trying to spread "propaganda aiming at undermining the socialist system."

The communique, posted in several places round Hangchow, said the members of this group were "driven by a deep discontent towards the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee led by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng."

It stated that the group's leader came from a "counter-revolutionary family."

Another group, in addition to virtually the same charges, was further accused of having procured arms and forced people to supply it with provisions under armed threat.

Another separate official poster listed about 15 common law criminals, mainly thieves, who received a maximum of five years jail.

PEOPLE'S DAILY BOOKS SANHO COUNTY FOR MISUSING LABOR

HK232190Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 14 Feb 78 p 1 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "Draw Lessons From the Sanho County Party Committee"]

[Text] In accordance with Chairman Hua's instruction, the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee has recently severely dealt with the Sanho County party committee for its mistakes in disregarding the Central Committee's instructions in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, in using civilian labor from farmland capital construction projects, in appropriating labor and materials, and in diverting labor and resources from production brigades for the erection of an auditorium and the building of new houses. This is entirely necessary for upholding party discipline and state law, for putting a stop to bad bourgeois tendencies and for eliminating interference in and sabotage of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Party committees at all levels should draw experience and lessons from the mistakes of the Sanho County party committee.

In the building of Tachai-type counties, the county party committee is the key factor. At the first National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, Sanho County was cited as an advanced county in learning from Tachai in agriculture and, of course, it should have continued to make progress. However, in the year before last, Sanho County suffered a severe earthquake. Last year, production fell again because of natural calamities. The party committee of Sanho County should, more than ever, cherish civilian labor and utilize the limited manpower and material and financial resources to restore and develop production and to solve living quarters and other living problems of the masses. However, the party committee of Sanho County did no such thing. They instead transferred civilian labor from farmland capital construction projects and diverted labor and resources from production brigades to erect an auditorium and build new houses. Is there any similarity between this and the spirit of "first putting the hillside in order before putting the houses in order" demonstrated by Tachai after experiencing natural disasters? Is there any similarity between this and the spirit of the cadres of Tachai in "sharing joys and hardships"? After exceeding the "Yellow River" level in grain production, Sanho County made no progress for 3 years. Although there were such objective causes as being plagued by serious natural disasters, it cannot be denied that one important cause was that the county party committee had not conscientiously learned from Tachai and lacked the revolutionary spirit and style of the people of Tachai.

From the mistakes of the Sanho County party committee, it can be seen that the harm caused by the "gang of four" is very deep. In those years, the bourgeois ideological style of becoming a high and mighty official was very seriously corroding some of the party members and party organizations. The moment they made a little achievement in work, they would immediately enter that into their account, put on airs and go in for formality. They would shove to the backs of their minds all such things as financial discipline, state targets and the difficulties of the masses. Struggling against such undesirable tendencies is an important task in upholding party discipline and preserving party fighting strength and is a good tradition of our party. During the years of the revolutionary war, by bringing into play and holding fast to the party's good tradition of forging ties with the masses and rallying the masses of revolutionary people closely round our party, we triumphed over the reactionaries both at home and abroad. [paragraph continues]

In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, if we were to cast aside or destroy this tradition, how could we lead the masses in their millions in the earth shaking struggle to build Tachai-type counties? As for the party cadres, especially the senior cadres with the incorrect style of violating law and discipline, we also must not allow them to have their own way. Chairman Hua has instructed us to vigorously restore and carry forward the whole series of good traditions developed by Chairman Mao for our party and to resolutely oppose such bad tendencies as becoming divorced from the masses, becoming high and mighty officials, taking advantage of positions and power for personal profit, seeking pleasure and comfort, going in for special privileges, squandering and wasting the wealth of the state and the collective, and also resorting to deception and acquiring honor by devious means. As for the problems of Sanho County, Chairman Hua again gave the instruction: "If this is true, we should notify the whole country and criticize these kinds of bad tendencies." We should implement this instruction of Chairman Hua, regard it as an important aspect of eliminating the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" and grasping the key link in running the country and grasp it conscientiously in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

The Sanho County party committee's mistakes were exposed by letters from the masses. Based on the problems reflected in the letters, the Hebei provincial party committee quickly sent people to make an inspection. However, because the inspection was not thorough, the measures adopted were ineffective and the mistakes of the Sanho County party committee were not firmly checked and corrected. This lesson is also worth bearing in mind and learning from. Comrades of leadership organs sitting in their offices in the upper levels are not aware of many things, but the masses, through personal experience, are the best direct witness. As for the letters from the masses, they must be conscientiously dealt with and cautiously handled. It is forbidden to throw them into the trash basket, improper to push them aside and incorrect to deal with them sloppily. Their criticism of our mistakes and shortcomings is a sign of their affection for us and their "priceless gift" to us. Only with the help and supervision of the masses can we put a stop to various incorrect bourgeois styles.

Bad things are changing into good things. The Sanho County CCP Committee has made an inspection of its mistakes and a self-criticism before the people of the county. The Langfang Prefecture party committee has held an on-the-spot meeting in Sanho County attended by Standing Committee members of county party committees and commune secretaries in the prefecture and, in contrast with Sanho County, inspected and corrected similar problems existing to various degrees in their own localities. The Hebei provincial party committee has also convened a meeting of prefecture party committee secretaries to transmit Chairman Hua's instructions, discuss the mistakes of Sanho County and conscientiously solve the problem of whether they are sincere or not in learning from Tachai. There are also mistakes such as those made by the Sanho County party committee in other districts. We hope that the attention of party committees at various levels will be aroused and that they will seriously make inspections and resolutely correct and criticize these kinds of bad tendencies.

KWANGMING DAILY DISCUSSES COMMUNE, BRIGADE INDUSTRIES

HK250530Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 13 Feb 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Shen Li-jen [3088 4539 0086]: "Actively Develop Commune and Brigade-Run Industries--On the Question of Industrializing the Communes"]

[Summary] "The industrialization of communes is a goal envisioned by Chairman Mao in 1959 shortly after the conversion to people's communes. [paragraph continues]

"Carrying on Chairman Mao's behests, Chairman Hua again called our attention to industrializing the communes in his important article 'Continue the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.'"

Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out in the "Resolution on Certain Problems Concerning the People's Communes" that "industrial production in the people's communes must be closely linked with agricultural production and must primarily serve agricultural development and the realization of farm mechanization and electrification." Practice over the past two decades shows that in order to rapidly develop agriculture, it is necessary to give full play to industry as the leading factor. We have to depend on industrial support if we are to realize mechanized farming. Such support may come from large-scale industries, or also from commune-run industries.

"The significance of commune industrialization is manifested not only in the number of commune and brigade-run factories and their output value but, more important, in whether it can promote the development of agriculture and of diverse economic undertakings and bring about high and stable yields. We can see that as long as the commune and brigade-run industries firmly follow the socialist orientation, cater to the needs of agriculture and correctly handle the contradictions between industry and agriculture on issues such as the appropriation of labor power, they can play an important part in bettering the conditions of agricultural production, improving the means of production, increasing production efficiency, grasping production seasons and subsequently pushing forward the development of production in breadth and depth. In Taoyuan County, Hunan Province, the communes and brigades have not only run industries but also developed plant and stock breeding. In the past few years, adapting themselves to local conditions, they planted 700,000 mou of timber forests and 500,000 mou of economic forests, and set up more than 500 tree farms, 280 tea plantations and 120 horticultural farms. They also built a large number of hydroelectric power stations and factories for processing agricultural and subsidiary products. The idea that the development of commune and brigade-run industries and the development of agriculture are diametrically opposed to each other is completely wrong."

If our people's communes only go in for agriculture, they will encounter difficulties and cease to make progress when they reach a certain level of development. The only way we can develop modern socialist agriculture on a large scale is to industrialize the communes.

Commune and brigade-run industries must primarily serve agriculture. They must obtain raw materials locally, carry out processing locally and sell the products for local use. They must never contend with agriculture for labor, material resources and funds; neither should they contend with big industries for raw materials, fuel and power. But this does not mean that communes and brigades can only run industries which directly serve agriculture and cannot run over industries. In places where commune and brigade-run industries are well developed, there are a growing number of enterprises serving big industries. This reflects the dual task of commune and brigade-run industries: In addition to rendering service in developing modern socialist agriculture on a large scale, they should also make contributions toward industrializing the country.

Chairman Mao said: "TAKING THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE, RURAL SIDELINE PRODUCTION IN A LARGE MEASURE CATER TO THE COUNTRYSIDE, BUT A FAIR PART, WHICH IS LIKELY TO EXPAND IN THE FUTURE, MUST CATER TO THE CITIES AND MEET EXPORT REQUIREMENTS." The same holds true for commune and brigade-run industries developed on the basis of rural sideline production. [paragraph continues]

Commune and brigade-run industries have all kinds of inner links with agriculture and demonstrate their unique superiority when compared with urban industries in general. "Over the past few years, enterprises run by Yuyuantan commune in Peking's Haitien Prefecture have processed more than 100 million yuan worth of products for the state-- some for large-scale industries, some for market and some for export. If these enterprises were run by the state, they would require more than 200 million yuan in capital investment and working funds. The state also would have to build more than 60,000 square meters in factory buildings and recruit some 4,000 staff and workers."

The strong points of commune and brigade-run industries may be summed up as follows: "1) They do not require state investment. 2) They do not require additional staff and workers. 3) They will not increase the total amount of wages. 4) They will not require that more grain be put under planned purchase and marketing by the state. 5) They will not take up the space of fertile fields in the suburbs. 6) They require no or very few dormitories and offices. 7) They obtain raw materials locally and make full use of scattered resources. 8) Their proximity to the area of consumption shortens the transport distance. 9) Their scattered distribution suits the need of preparing against war. 10) They make it easier to dispose of the 'three wastes' and protect the environment."

Communes and brigades should be encouraged to run industries that are within their capabilities so that the state can concentrate forces on running large-scale industries. "Some factories now run by the state may also be 'peeled off' to the communes and brigades in a planned way."

In the past, some comrades held that the task of commune and brigade-run industries was merely to make up for the inadequacies of state-run industries. This is not true. Chairman Mao formulated for us the guiding principle and policy of walking on two legs in developing industry, including the simultaneous development of national and local enterprises, the simultaneous development of big, medium and small enterprises and the simultaneous employment of modern and indigenous methods. "Commune and brigade-run industries are local enterprises. They are mainly small units employing indigenous methods. To a certain extent, they play the part of one of our two legs in industrializing the country because of their greater number."

"We should also see that the smallness and indigenousness of commune and brigade-run industries are only relative terms and are not unchangeable. Some localities with a better foundation are gradually changing their small and indigenous enterprises into big and modern ones."

Chairman Mao said: "THE PEASANTS FORM THE BULK OF CHINA'S POPULATION. IT WAS WITH THEIR HELP THAT VICTORY WAS WON IN THE REVOLUTION, AND IT IS AGAIN THEIR HELP THAT WILL MAKE THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE COUNTRY POSSIBLE." "For the communes and brigades to run industries means mobilizing and organizing the 700 million peasants to run industries. From researching the collapse of Marxism in ancient times, Engels finally concluded: "With the development of large-scale farming and the use of farm machines, many small-scale peasants previously working on their own plots now become superfluous farm labor. In order to keep them from being jobless and from massing in the cities, it is necessary to make them engage in industrial work in the countryside. [paragraph continues]"

"The industrialization of communes aptly accommodates the labor force spared as a result of farm mechanization. Therefore, farm mechanization and the industrialization of communes are two-in-one and complement each other. With the development of farm mechanization, the communes and brigades become more and more qualified for running industries. This is an important link in bringing all positive factors into play, tapping all potentials and rapidly industrializing the country. In 1975, 90 percent of the communes and over 60 percent of the brigades in the country were industrialized. In all, there were more than 800,000 commune and brigade-run enterprises. This is only the beginning. In the future, following the development of farm mechanization and the change in the way in which the 700 million peasants make their living, more and more commune members will plunge into the drive to run industries. The industrialization of communes is an integral part of the industrialization of the country, and it is certain that the development of commune and brigade-run industries will greatly accelerate the pace of the industrialization of the country."

In localities where commune and brigade-run industries are better developed, we notice the following major changes:

"First, on the basis of the all-round development of agricultural and sideline production, the total output value of commune and brigade-run industries continues to grow and accounts for an increasingly greater proportion in the combined output value of industry and agriculture." "In 1975, the total value of industrial output in Yuyuantan commune in Peking's Haitien Prefecture amounted to 20.75 million yuan, or 80 percent of the commune's total income. Although agricultural income also went up as a result of increased production, it only accounted for 20 percent of the commune's total income. In communes like this one, the total output value and total income derived from industry have already exceeded those derived from agriculture."

"Second, on the basis of the steady growth of the collective economy, the communes and brigades are now playing an increasingly important part in the three-level economy." "In 1976, the proceeds of commune and brigade-run enterprises in Hunan Province accounted for 20 percent of the total income of the three-level economy of the commune. In 20 counties and municipalities, they accounted for more than 30 percent. In the suburbs of Hsiangtan Municipality, a record of over 60 percent was recorded." In Hsishui County, Hupeh Province, the proportion of the income of communes and brigades in the total income of the three-level economy was 18.3 percent in 1974 and 28 percent in 1976.

"Third, under the precondition of insuring sufficient labor for agricultural production, more and more commune members are taking part in industrial production. An increasing proportion of people are engaged in both industrial and farm work and an increasingly greater proportion of the commune members' income is derived from industry." In Yuyuantan commune, more than 4,300 commune members, or 41 percent of the commune's total labor force, are engaged in industrial work. On an average, they can receive 220 yuan per year, which is close to the income of an ordinary city worker.

Finally, with the industrialization of communes, the social outlook of the countryside also changes. In some localities, we can see that the communes have developed into small industrial towns, with chimneys standing up like a forest and machines rumbling. Even the brigades have their own small factories. "Some communes and brigades are beginning to build new socialist villages and are acquiring more and more scientific, cultural, educational and health facilities. [paragraph continues]

"All these will enable the masses of commune members to further realize the superiority of the people's commune and the magnificent prospects of the socialist countryside, to break down the narrow horizon of small production and to strive harder to achieve the industrialization of communes and the modernization of agriculture."

"Industrializing the communes is an important means for transforming agriculture, the peasants and the countryside. At the same time, the industrialization of communes is also conducive to transforming the cities and preventing the abnormal growth of cities as in the capitalist society." "In the history of mankind, while the division of work between agriculture and industry accelerated the growth of the productive forces, it also led to the polarization of the working class and the peasantry. Today, the industrialization of communes will further accelerate the growth of the productive forces and gradually narrow and even eliminate the three major differences, thus creating the necessary conditions for the transition to communism."

PEOPLE'S DAILY EXPOSES, CRITICIZES 'CHAOYANG EXPERIENCE'

OW241305Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Today PEOPLE'S DAILY ran on its front page a report jointly written by one of its correspondents and a CHAOYANG DAILY reporter entitled "A Counterrevolutionary Experience in Usurping Party and State Power--Exposing and Criticizing the So-called 'Experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College' Concocted by the Gang of Four and Their ilk." The paper also publishes an accompanying editor's note, which reads as follows:

"At a time when the gang of four stepped up their activities to usurp party and state power, the so-called 'fighting tit for tat against the revisionist line in education in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution' was a counterrevolutionary slogan shouted most loudly by the gang of four. This slogan is originally derived from the so-called 'experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College' concocted by the gang and that sworn follower of the gang in Liaoning Province. In point of fact, the so-called 'fighting tit for tat' is a counterrevolutionary slogan of action for promoting the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line. In the days when the mass media was in the hands of the gang of four, PEOPLE'S DAILY went all out to laud the 'experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College' and called for waging a tit for tat struggle against the revisionist line in education in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution. The paper thus played a most sinister role in supporting the gang's conspiracy to overthrow a large number of responsible comrades of the central organs and in various localities. Under the influence of PEOPLE'S DAILY, the so-called 'experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College' was published nationwide, and its poisonous effects reached all parts of the country. Beginning on 21 February, PEOPLE'S DAILY will publish a number of articles to expose and criticize the so-called 'experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College' and settle accounts with the crimes of the gang in concocting the counterrevolutionary slogan of 'fighting tit for tat.'"

What is the so-called "experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College?" In December 1975 that trusted follower of the gang in the Chaoyang Agricultural College jubilantly asked the students: "What is the Chaoyang experience? Do you know what it is?" The students answered: "It is a practice system of 'from the communes and back to the communes.'"

That trusted follower said: "No, you are wrong. In short, the very essence of the Chaoyang experience is to fight tit for tat against the revisionist line in education in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution."

The so-called "experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College with "fighting tit for tat" as its essential content actually went through a process of development. In the early stages of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and his company stirred up a counterrevolutionary evil wind of "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all." That trusted follower of the gang in the party committee of Chaoyang Prefecture at that time was a responsible member stationed at the former Shenyang Agricultural College, whereas the other trusted follower of the gang in the Chaoyang Agricultural College was one of the leading personnel of the former Shenyang Agricultural College. Taking advantage of the mass criticism against Liu Shao-chi's counterrevolutionary revisionist line on education launched by the teachers and students, these two trusted followers worked hand in glove to frenziedly vilify the Shenyang Agricultural College as a branch college of the United States and forced the teachers who were party members to admit that they had been anti-party elements ever since they joined the party. They even went so far as to condemn the party branches of the college as "Kuomintang branches" and the college party committee as a "Nanking government." They also viciously described the teachers as Pekingese, dirty flies and little turtles.

Speaking at a field meeting of the Chaoyang Agricultural College in 1974, that trusted follower in the college blatantly declared: "What we want is to wage a tit for tat struggle against the revisionist line in education in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution." Supported by that trusted follower of the gang in Liaoning and Chih Chun and his ilk, the so-called "fighting tit for tat" thus became a basic guiding ideology for promoting the "experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College."

Under the control of the gang of four, PEOPLE'S DAILY on 14 February 1976 frontpaged a sinister article, "Build a New World in the Course of Criticizing the Old World," which was revised on the basis of a speech by that trusted follower in the Chaoyang Agricultural College, and also published an editor's note in this connection. Taking the "experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College" as a guiding principle, this sinister counterrevolutionary article put forward a series of concrete measures for waging a tit for tat struggle in 10 aspects, including the principle of education, teaching methods and school leadership.

This sinister antiparty article condemned the situation on the education front in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution as an era in which the landlord and bourgeois classes exercised cultural authority over the people. The article also vilified the leading cadres of schools as "agents of the bourgeoisie" and the vast numbers of teachers as only being able to train "intellectual aristocrats of the bourgeoisie" but being unable to train worthy successors to the revolutionary cause. This article thus completely negated the historical fact that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always occupied a dominant position on the education front.

Through this article, they also frenziedly attacked Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and Chou Jung-hsin, a former minister of education. They condemned the speeches delivered by Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and Comrade Chou Jung-hsin in 1975 calling for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on education as "fallacious" and "an attempt to maintain the control of culture and science by a handful of privileged persons and to put intellectual development above everything else."

They also vilified the policy of simultaneously promoting education and improving its quality as "safeguarding the regular educational system in the past" and the demand for strengthening the teaching of basic theory as "talking nonsense." Even the idea of arousing socialist enthusiasm on the part of intellectuals was slanderously called "creating dissension between the intellectuals and the party and the masses of workers and peasants."

In short, they waged a tit for tat struggle against anyone who dared to expose and combat the gang's activities in tampering with and restoring Chairman Mao's educational line and anyone who stood in the way of the gang's conspiracy to use education as a tool for usurping party and state power. Through another sinister article, "There Can Be No Progress Without Struggle," published in PEOPLE'S DAILY, they praised the reactionary "Chaoyang experience" as something important which played an effective role in restricting bourgeois rights and weakening the foundation which the capitalist roaders relied on to restore capitalism in a vain attempt to instigate the people throughout the country to persistently fight tit for tat against what they called the revisionist line and build a new communist world through struggle. They left no stones unturned in their activities to promote the slogan of "fighting tit for tat" on all fronts of work in order to create chaos throughout the country.

Facts show that from 1974, when the slogan of "fighting tit for tat" was first shouted, to 1976, when the other slogan of "waging a tit for tat struggle in 10 aspects" was put forward, the "experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College" was gradually systemized, becoming a counterrevolutionary slogan of action which served the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power.

Furthermore, the so-called "experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College" actually runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as far as the nature of schools, the training target, the curriculum and the teaching methods are concerned. Speaking at a field meeting of the Chaoyang Agricultural College, that sworn follower of the gang in Liaoning Province instigated the graduates of the college to concentrate on finding fault and to take the initiative in rebellion after returning to the communes and production brigades. Chih Chun energetically advocated the idea of establishing what he called "colleges daring to go against the tide" and called for still greater efforts to train more personnel capable of exercising an all-round dictatorship in schools. Addressing a study class, that trusted follower of the gang in the Chaoyang Agricultural College openly pointed out: "The Chaoyang Agricultural College must first become a political college. The graduates of this college must be brave and tough." He also asserted: "This reflects the salient features of the new-type peasants."

After the conclusion of the 10th CCP Congress, the gang of four dished up a counter-revolutionary political program that equated veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders." Closely following the gang's activities in usurping party and state power, that trusted follower in the Chaoyang Agricultural College personally took part in the plot to revise the college's educational program. He asserted: "As the socialist revolution continues to deepen today, our school now faces a new fighting task; that is, to train more stalwart fighters in the struggle against the capitalist roaders."

In his secret conversation with the gang of four, that sworn follower in Tsinghua University made it even more plainly. He said: "Those trained by our Chaoyang Agricultural College are persons who dare to rebel against the capitalist roaders. Just for this reason alone I would like to approve their graduation." Then Chang Chun-shiao said in praise of them: "They are fine if they truly dare to do so." The so-called "training of stalwart fighters for the struggle against the capitalist roaders" was an excuse of the gang of four for completely opposing the educational line and training objective Chairman Mao formulated for us. It was also their excuse for cultivating pawns and hatchetmen. They substituted the so-called "fighting and dashing elements" for "persons with socialist consciousness and moral qualities" in order to set in direct opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and seek out what they called "capitalist roaders." In order to abandon intellectual education, they distorted Chairman Mao's instruction: "The students' main task is to study." They talked such nonsense as, "to labor is to study" and "doing is itself learning." Disregarding the objections of teachers and students, they drastically cut down on subjects having to do with basic theories and destroyed laboratory equipment. They prohibited schools from restoring teachers' offices and compiling teaching material. They also wantonly diverted school teaching time to other purposes.

After the on-the-spot meeting at the Chaoyang Agricultural College, the gang's sinister henchmen in Tsinghua University and the Ministry of Education colluded even more closely with the gang's trusted followers in Chaoyang Agricultural College. They either visited the college or sent their men down there to coordinate their actions. After the big antiparty poisonous weed, "the general orientation of the revolution in education brooks no alteration," concocted by the gang of four, was published in December 1975, that trusted follower in the Chaoyang Agricultural College immediately followed it up with criticism of several vice premiers of the State Council. He criticized the remarks made by the vice premiers at a work conference of the Chinese Academy of Sciences as "fallacies." The gang's followers attacked Premier Chou as a "democrat," blustered about their attempt to overthrow Vice Chairman Teng and viciously attacked Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's important report to the first national conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture. They were showing the utmost counterrevolutionary arrogance.

To bring into full play the role of Chaoyang Agricultural College in their usurpation of party and state power, the gang of four constantly supported and encouraged their trusted follower working with the Chaoyang Agricultural College. In December 1975 alien class element Yao Wen-yuan instructed his trusted follower working with PEOPLE'S DAILY to assign someone to hurriedly write a commentary on the Chaoyang Agricultural College and a short commentary on transforming the school into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The commentaries attacked Comrade Chou Jung-hsin by innuendo. At a crucial moment when the gang of four were stepping up their schemes to go their own way in February 1976, PEOPLE'S DAILY published, "Report by the Tsinghua and the Peking Universities on Their Visit to the Chaoyang Agricultural College," describing the experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College as "of great immediate importance and far-reaching strategic significance." The PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's note appended to the report said that revolutionary comrades should learn from and encourage each other to enhance their ability to struggle, thus fanning up an evil wind of establishing ties.

In a short period of only several months, some 240,000 persons swarmed to the Chaoyang Agricultural College. The trusted follower in the college made every effort to carry out the counterrevolutionary maneuvers of the gang of four to create chaos throughout the country and seize power amid chaos. He openly said: "At present, a big and long sinister revisionist line is running through all levels in the country. People come to visit us to know how the Chaoyang Agricultural College is carrying out the movement and struggle against that sinister line. The central authorities--he meant the gang of four--want to struggle and kindle the fire." Many facts showed that in 1976 when the gang of four were stepping up their usurpation of party and state power, the Chaoyang Agricultural College was no longer a school of its original purpose. By then it had become a sinister stronghold of the gang to facilitate the usurpation of party and state power, establish contact with factional forces and create counterrevolutionary public opinion.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the Chaoyang Prefectural CCP Committee, working under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, have taken resolute action and waged a fierce struggle for over a year. They have basically brought to light the individuals involved and the incidents connected with the conspiracy of the gang of four to usurp party and state power in the Chaoyang Agricultural College. In light of the actual situation and with the approval of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, they have closed down the Chaoyang Agricultural College and restored the agricultural, agricultural machinery and water conservancy secondary schools and the prefectural Institute of Agro-Sciences in Chaoyang. The comrades of those units have pledged to grasp the crucial point of "fighting tit for tit" to make penetrating criticism of the experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College, expose its counterrevolutionary essence and eliminate its pernicious influence during the third battle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Additional Report

OW241113Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Report on 22 February PEOPLE'S DAILY article by CHAOYANG DAILY reporter and PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter entitled: "Expose the Sinister Scheme of the On-the-Spot Meeting at the Chaoyang Agricultural College"]

[Text] The article points out: The so-called "on-the-spot meeting at the Chaoyang Agricultural College" in December 1974, which was exclusively directed by Chih Chun and that sworn follower of the gang of four in Liaoning, was a counterrevolutionary farce of the gang of four aimed at viciously attacking esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and flagrantly creating public opinion in favor of their usurping party and state power.

At the meeting, they concocted the so-called "experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College," with "fighting tit for tat against the revisionist line in education in the 17 years prior to the start of the Cultural Revolution" as its essential content. It not only manifested the gang's vain attempt to destroy proletarian education but also their counterrevolutionary aim of deliberately negating the achievements on all fronts in the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution in order to achieve their conspiratorial goal of establishing a new regime.

CHEN TSO-LIN DELIVERS FINANCE-TRADE REPORT AT CHEKIANG CONFERENCE

OW201525Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Chekiang provincial finance and trade conference on learning from Taching and Tachai held a general meeting on 16 February. Comrade Chen Tso-lin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a report entitled "Mobilize the Finance and Trade Front of the Province To Learn From Taching and Tachai and Strive To Develop the National Economy at a High Speed."

Comrade Chen Tso-lin's report was divided into the following four parts:

First, have a clear view of the excellent situation and be activists in quickly developing the national economy.

After analyzing the present excellent situation, Chen Tso-lin pointed out that we should clearly understand the excellent situation, usher it in and develop it. Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao said that China would take a giant stride forward and that this is an inevitable trend no reactionary force can stop. The wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: The speed of construction is not just an economic question, it is also a political question. What should the finance and trade front do as the national economy develops at high speed? The 400,000 plus staff members and workers on Chekiang's finance and trade front should earnestly think about this question, remember it and answer it positively.

Second, carry to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

To achieve great order and high speed in finance and trade work, the fundamental step is to firmly take hold of the key link--the exposure and criticism of the gang of four. While we are stepping up investigation in order to have a good beginning as well as a good end in investigation work, we should resolutely fight well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. Taking hold of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, we should conduct in-depth and thoroughgoing criticism, clarify the confusion and bring about great order by criticizing the gang for their pernicious influence and effects on the finance and trade front. We should correct rights and wrongs concerning the line, ideology and theory which were reversed by the gang of four.

Third, further develop the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai on the finance and trade front.

Chairman Hua has issued a call for the finance and trade front to learn from Taching and Tachai. Party committees at various levels should strengthen their leadership over finance and trade and take the lead in learning from Taching and Tachai as was done during the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture. They should map out an overall plan and unify their arrangements. Around 10 percent of the finance and trade enterprises in the province should be built into Taching-type or Tachai-type enterprises this year.

Fourth, achieve marked success in finance and trade by working hard for 3 years.

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The Fifth Chekiang Provincial People's Congress has demanded that by 1985 our province should become a high and stable-yielding agricultural base which takes grain as the key link and insures all-round development. By that time the province should also become a socialist industrial province with balanced and developed agriculture, and with light and heavy industries with characteristics unique to our province. To reach this goal, it is necessary to lay a good foundation before 1980.

CHEKIANG DAILY: BETTER LEADERSHIP IS 'KEY' TO NEW LEAP FORWARD

OW250522Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW

[CHEKIANG DAILY 22 February commentator's article: "The Leadership's Style of Work Should Keep Abreast With the New Leap Forward Situation"]

[Excerpts] Leading cadres need to go to the frontlines to organize and accelerate the current big leap forward campaign. China's socialist revolution and construction has entered a new stage of development. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have repeatedly called upon us to rapidly develop the national economy and all other socialist undertakings to build China into a modern and strong socialist country before the end of the century and to carry out the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Enthusiastically responding to the great call issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the broad masses of people and cadres at all levels on various fronts have made great efforts and gone all out to obtain quick results with unprecedented revolutionary drive and enthusiasm in order to realize this splendid goal. A new upsurge of socialist economic and cultural construction is taking place.

The question now is how to raise the level of our leadership to meet the demands of the new situation and the new tasks. The most important step is to adhere to the Marxist-Leninist line on leadership put forward by Chairman Mao. A basic requirement for following this leadership line is to have the leading cadres go to the frontlines of the three great revolutionary movements to take part in practical work, acquire experience and use such experience to guide all activities. With the downfall of the gang of four and the smashing of the mental shackles they forcibly placed on the people, the method of leadership and the style of work of our cadres at all levels have greatly improved. However, we must also understand that the ways of thinking and style of work of our leading cadres cannot totally catch up with the developing situation. Certain comrades still fear everything, particularly hardships, and dare not to think and work. They often underestimate the potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm and creative power of the masses. They consider many matters impossible, whereas such matters can actually be accomplished with only minor effort. Certain others, though favoring a rapid and big leap forward, are reluctant to go among the masses or to the frontlines but choose to stay in their offices, spend their time in meetings and paperwork and waste their time with routine efforts. How can these conditions meet the demands of the developing situation? To have our thinking and work keep abreast of the situation, we must go to the grassroots and to the frontlines of the three great revolutionary movements.

Going to the frontlines, improving our method of leadership and raising our level of leadership is an important question facing us and also a key to rapidly achieving a new leap forward. It is hoped that cadres at all levels will make great efforts in this respect.

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HSU CHIA-TUN SPEAKS AT KIANGSU PARTY SCHOOL STUDY CLASS

OW260445Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Summary] "The 1977 study class for cadres at the county level and above, run by the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee's party school, ended prior to this year's spring festival. Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and commandant of its party school, attended the commencement ceremony for the study class and made a speech.

"Stressing the importance of persistently integrating theory with practice, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun emphatically pointed out that theoretical study is a long-term task. He said that the highest, cardinal issue that a revolutionary and Communist Party member should decide upon is how to become a conscious communist who integrates theory with practice, whose deeds match his words, and who uses Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to guide his thoughts and actions. We should study, but study by itself is not enough. We should integrate study with practice. Party schools are places for us to study and apply what we learn in work study. Some of our comrades have paid little attention to theoretical study in the past, which resulted in their making mistakes of one kind or another in their daily work and especially during major line struggles. Some of the mistakes they made were even of a political nature. The causes that led to the mistakes of most comrades were primarily due to their low theoretical level and their inability to distinguish between right and wrong. For this reason, they were deceived and taken in by others.

"We are rectifying what the gang of four turned upside down in the last few years with regard to the question of right and wrong in line, ideology and theory. Our efforts are aimed at clearing up the confusion and restoring order by untangling the source of confusion at its roots. We have solved some questions in the main and are beginning to untangle some others. This entails our continuous study to resolve these problems."

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun pointed out that the gang of four's pernicious influence was widespread and that to free comrades from the gang's influence is not an easy job. The key to resolving this problem is to study and maintain a firm hold of the ideological weapon--the basic principles of Marxism. The purpose of our study is to continue the revolution and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung to transform the subjective as well as the objective world. Party schools are the proper places for us to study.

In the past 6 months, the study class students have grasped the basic principles of Marxist philosophy and the Marxist thesis of the party and deepened their understanding of the great significance and major contents of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Among the 126 students attending the study class, many were veteran cadres over 50 years old, while others were young.

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NANNING HOLDS CONGRESS OF KWANGSI PROGRESSIVES 16-20 FEBRUARY

HK262145Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "Amid the excellent situation of making preliminary achievements in grasping the key link in running the country, Nanning Municipality held its 1977 congress of the progressive units, collectives and production workers in learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture from 16 to 20 February." The congress exchanged experiences, commended the progressives and discussed various tasks. It was a grand meeting of labor heroes for establishing high resolution, boosting enthusiasm, learning from the progressives and for going all out. It was also an oath-taking event for developing economic and cultural building at high speed.

Congress participants totaled 1,471, among them old models, new standard-bearers and specially invited representatives of the old Red Army, old models, old poor peasants, old cadres, PLA combat heroes, Red Guards and Little Red Guards. Wuchou and Liuchou municipalities also sent delegations to attend this congress. They were fervently welcomed by the masses in Nanning Municipality and by congress participants.

"During the congress, Chao Mao-hsun, Tu I, Hsiao Han, Hsu Chi-hai, Liao Sheng-tung, Liang Hua-hsin, (Chang Sheng-chen), (Chou Kuang-chun), (Huang Jung) and (Ho I-Jan), responsible comrades of the Kwangsi regional CCP and revolutionary committees, and responsible comrades of the Kwangsi Military District, of the PLA units stationed in Nanning and of various fronts and departments concerned in Kwangsi received all the participants and were photographed with them. They also watched the demonstration of skills at the posts and technical demonstrations organized by the congress.

"Responsible comrades of the Nanning municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, Nanning Prefecture, and the Nanning Railway Subbureau and of the delegations of Wuchou and Liuchou municipalities also participated in the reception.

"Comrade (Liang Cheng-yeh), deputy secretary of the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Nanning Municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered an opening speech. Comrade (Chou Erh-chiu), secretary of the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, made a report. Comrade Hsiao Han, secretary of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee and first secretary of the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee, delivered the closing speech."

At the congress, the participants freely talked about the excellent situation of Nanning Municipality. "Last year, on the basis of overfulfilling the plans for 6 consecutive years, industrial production in Nanning Municipality again fulfilled its tasks ahead of schedule, and a new breakthrough has occurred. The annual total value of industrial output increased by 14 percent over 1976. There was a good grain harvest in the suburbs; the market rate of vegetables increased by 12.5 percent as compared with the previous year. There were also great developments in diversification, such as in pig-raising and fish-breeding.

"Markets were prosperous, general prices were stable and both purchases and sales were brisk. Total commercial purchases and sales increased by 21 and 22 percent respectively over 1976, and financial revenue increased by 15.5 percent over 1976. There was a leap-forward situation on various fronts in the municipality."

At the congress, 17 representatives of various units and individuals reported their experiences and 33 representatives of various units and individuals submitted written speeches.

Comrade Heiao Han, secretary of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee and first secretary of the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the closing ceremony. He encouraged the participants to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, persistently take class struggle as the key link, ceaselessly strengthen the party's leadership over economic work, and unswervingly and genuinely learn from Tachang and Tachai. He encouraged them to rely on the masses, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, of hard struggle and of going all out and to strive to fully achieve a new leap forward.

"At the closing ceremony, responsible comrades of the Nanning municipal CCP and revolutionary committees presented banners, certificates of commendation and prizes to representatives of progressive units, collectives and individuals."

CANTON PLA GROUP URGES FURTHER ARMY CONSOLIDATION

GW267015Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Feb 78 GW

[Excerpts of article by theoretical group of Canton PLA units: "The Goal of Consolidation Is To Get Rid of That Stuff Advanced by Lin Piao and the Gang of Four"]

[Text] Consolidation was a central issue discussed at the 1976 enlarged session of the CCP Military Commission. What was the goal of this consolidation? It was aimed at using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought to get rid of that stuff advanced by Lin Piao and the gang of four and to overcome bourgeois ideology and style of work. Only thus can we insure a better implementation of Chairman Mao's military line.

The vast numbers of our PLA commanders and fighters jubilantly acclaimed and warmly supported this clear-out army consolidation campaign as soon as it was proposed. However, the gang of four and their ilk feared and bitterly hated it.

Even today people can still vividly recall the acute and sharp struggle on the issue of consolidation that developed between ourselves and the gang of four following the close of that session.

Why is consolidation called a campaign to get rid of that stuff advanced by Lin Piao and the gang of four? Chairman Mao once issued an important instruction on the need for consolidating the army. His original target was Lin Piao because he promoted the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, seriously hampering army building. In early 1971, Chairman Mao threw a stone at the Lin Piao antiparty clique. In his note on a report on guarding against arrogance and complacency, Chairman Mao raised the question of rectifying the army's style of work. During his inspection tour of parts of the country other than Peking before 13 September [date Lin Piao attempted to flee country], he had talks with responsible comrades of various localities he visited. In these talks, he sternly refuted and criticized Lin Piao for opposing the absolute leadership of the party over the army, for undermining our army's military training, preparations for war, political work and fine traditions. Chairman Mao also criticized Lin Piao for undermining army-government and army-people unity, for violating the "three main rules of discipline" and "eight points for attention," and for committing other crimes. In countering Lin Piao's actions, Chairman Mao issued an important instruction on the necessity of consolidating the army.

After the Lin Piao antiparty clique was smashed, our esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh was placed in charge of the Military Commission. He was later praised by Chairman Mao for organizing the whole army to implement his instructions, to deepen the exposure and criticism of the Lin Piao antiparty clique by taking the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work as the key link, and to greatly strengthen army building. In order to fulfill Lin Piao's unfinished tasks, the gang of four also openly demonstrated their opposition to Chairman Mao's instructions, and worked desperately to prevent us from eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Piao, thus undermining army consolidation work. They even went from bad to worse by continuing Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and committing other crimes such as disrupting army building, throwing the armed forces into disorder and attempting to usurp their leadership. As a result, our army building drive suffered even greater damage.

The 1975 enlarged session of the CCP Military Commission was held at a time when the army had been seriously damaged as a result of Lin Piao's efforts to interfere in and sabotage the army building and the attempt by the gang of four to disrupt army building and throw the armed forces into disorder. Its aim was to thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's instructions on the necessity of consolidating the army and on preparing for war. During the session, Lin Piao's revisionist line was thoroughly criticized. Also under criticism were some fallacies promoted by the gang of four and their crimes of disrupting army building by extending their tentacles into the armed forces.

The series of tasks and requirements put forward at the session for consolidating the army were actually designed to get rid of the revisionist stuff peddled by Lin Piao and inherited and promoted by the gang of four and also to eradicate their adverse effects. What adverse effects were caused to the army by that stuff advocated by Lin Piao and the gang of four?

On this question the 1975 enlarged session of the CCP Military Commission made a highly incisive analysis and identified eight characteristics: softness, laziness, looseness, inflation, slackness, arrogance, extravagance and idleness. The first three refer to the status of certain leading groups while the latter five describe the problems existing in certain departments and among certain comrades. These eight characteristics were identified from real cases. Each one profoundly exposes the adverse effects caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four in undermining army building and reflects the struggle between the two classes and two lines in army building. Based on these eight characteristics, the aforesaid enlarged session made correct arrangements for consolidating the army. From them we can also understand that it is necessary to get rid of the stuff peddled by Lin Piao and the gang of four, that there must be consolidation and that consolidation means revolution and only by consolidation can we make progress.

In their speeches delivered at the aforesaid session, both Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng repeatedly stressed that to consolidate the army it is necessary to consolidate the leading groups first, solve the problems of "softness, laxness and looseness," build an efficient, daring and powerful leading group and form a strong leadership core.

They further pointed out: In adjusting and allocating personnel to leading groups it is necessary to select and use the right men who have a good party spirit and style of work and are good at uniting with others; it is necessary to have those who practice bourgeois factionalism correct themselves within a prescribed time; and those who have failed to make such corrections must be resolutely transferred. In fact this was a clear and definite declaration that in building the army leading groups at all levels, the gang of four should in no way be allowed to meddle, that nobody is allowed to form any bourgeois factional setup and that no follower of the gang of four should be allowed in the leading groups. In the meantime, in the light of the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in attacking and persecuting leading revolutionary cadres, the session particularly emphasized the necessity to implement the party's cadre policy, clear away all slanderous and false charges, and restore reputations and arrange work for those comrades who were victims of persecution and attack.

The spirit of the 1975 enlarged session of the CCP Military Commission and the consolidation tasks won popular support as soon as they were conveyed and put forward. The whole army, both officers and men, mobilized immediately, and the consolidation achieved quick results. In particular, the implementation of the party's cadre policy and the adjustments and personnel allocations made in various large units played an important role in resisting the gang of four's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. For this very reason, the gang of four hated consolidation the most. Doing their utmost to vilify others, they instructed their henchmen to dish out a spate of counterrevolutionary, sinister articles to attack and slander consolidation and charge it with the crimes of "restoration," "retrogression," "directing the spearhead of attack downward" and "negating the Great Cultural Revolution." However, wasn't their performance good evidence that our consolidation had been well and correctly done and that it had touched where the gang of four hurt most?

Due to the gang of four's wild counterattack, the excellent situation emerging following the 1975 enlarged session of the CCP Military Commission was damaged, and army consolidation was unable to continue.

Two years have passed. Certain problems in the army have not only continued to exist as before but also become more serious in certain respects. These conditions clearly tell us that the task of getting rid of that stuff peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four as put forward by the 1975 enlarged session of the CCP Military Commission have now become even heavier. It should be noted that, through the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four over the past year or so, a profound change has taken place in the army. However, the struggle has also proved that the damage caused to our army by Lin Biao and the gang of four over the past 10 years or so is serious and should be subjected to serious consolidation. This is a long and difficult task, which must be carried out conscientiously.

The wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out in his political report delivered at the 11th National CCP Congress: The current tasks facing the People's Liberation Army are grasping the key link of class struggle and running the army well, deepening the campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," pushing army building and preparations for war and taking further steps to revolutionize and modernize the army.

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It is essential for us to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner; carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour," and make up the losses caused by the gang of four and strive resolutely to get rid of that stuff peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four and make new progress in quickly revolutionizing and modernizing our army.

KWANGTUNG DIRECTIVE URGES RUNNING PARTY SCHOOLS WELL

HK270655Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 23 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a directive on seriously implementing the central decision on doing a good job of running party schools at all levels. The directive has demanded that party committees at all levels throughout the province seriously study and implement the relevant instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and revive and do a good job of running party schools at all levels."

The directive noted that in the 17 years after liberation our province's party schools at all levels followed Chairman Mao's line on cadres' education and cultivated a great number of party stalwarts. A force of Marxist theorists was set up. Their achievements are remarkable. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has occupied a dominant position in the work of party schools.

"Lin Biao and the gang of four antiparty clique completely negated the work of party schools and negated the fact that the absolute majority of theoretical cadres was good or relatively good. This is an important part of the criminal conspiracies of Lin Biao and the gang of four in promoting their counterrevolutionary political program in a vain attempt to topple our party.

"Since the smashing of the gang of four, the provincial party committee has followed the central decision, rectified and strengthened the party school of the provincial party committee, readjusted and augmented the teaching force of the party school, and deeply exposed and relentlessly criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and particularly of the gang of four in sabotaging the work of party schools.

"Party schools of various prefectural and municipal party committees must now be quickly revived, rectified and strengthened. As many as possible of the original party schools of most of our province's county party committees must be revived and run well. The part-time party schools created by many communes, factories and mines in the past must sum up experiences and continue to promote them. Party schools and 7 May cadres schools must divide the work between them and have their own specialities. While doing a good job of running party schools, party committees at all levels must pay attention to doing a good job of running 7 May cadres schools.

"The directive also noted that the fundamental tasks of party schools are teaching cadres about Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and striving to raise the political consciousness and leadership level of cadres and their ability to distinguish between true and sham Marxism. We must resolutely respond to the call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and conduct a new Marxist education movement throughout the party. It is imperative to conduct a study emulation campaign throughout the party and to thoroughly do a good job of running party schools at all levels. We must thoroughly correct the right and wrong in theory and study, which Lin Biao and particularly the gang of four reversed."

Party schools must teach Marxist theory. They must also teach the party's line, principle and policy. It is necessary to study the works of Chairman Mao, Marx and Lenin. The most important thing at present is to profoundly understand how Chairman Mao followed, safeguarded and developed Marxism-Leninism and to do a good job of studying and understanding Chairman Mao's great theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The directive noted in conclusion that party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work of party schools. It is necessary to first seriously study and discuss the decision of the CCP Central Committee on doing a good job of running party schools at all levels and the speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh at the opening ceremony of the central party school. In connection with the practical situation of the localities, it is imperative to put forward specific measures and opinions on strengthening party schools. In order to meet the needs of the new situation and tasks it is essential to firm up determination to send leadership cadres at all levels, group by group, to party schools to study. On the other hand, it is necessary to augment and strengthen leadership groups of party schools and to equip party schools with the necessary cadres to teach theory. Party committees must personally check up on the teaching plans of party schools and on their implementation. It is essential to regularly sum up experiences in running party schools well, so that the party's education cause will continuously develop."

BRIEFS

HUBEI INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--Hubei's total value of industrial output in January increased by 79.4 percent over the same period last year, a record for any corresponding period. The total value of industrial output of 11 prefectures and municipalities increased greatly. The total value of industrial output of Wuhan and Huangshi municipalities increased by over 100 percent. The output of over 90 percent of the main products increased greatly over that of January last year. The output of 20 products including steel, iron ore, coke, raw coal, phosphorus ore, chemical farm drugs, and soap surpassed that of December last year. Some districts, factories, mines and enterprises have reversed the passive situation of production and achieved balanced production. The daily output level of main products including steel, pig iron, coke, rolled steel and iron ore at the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has reached or exceeded the demand of the state plan. The province has maintained a high and stable output of raw coal. The volumes of freight transported by the Wuhan Railway Bureau, the Yangtze Shipping Administrative Bureau and the enterprises directly subordinate to the provincial Communications Bureau have overfulfilled the January quotas. The province's electricity output in January increased by 45.4 percent as compared with the same period last year. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 78 HK]

HUNAN SPRING AFFORESTATION--Changsha, 10 Feb--Spring afforestation and tree planting are in full swing in Hunan Province. Leading cadres at all levels are setting the example. At present, the province has already afforested 3.5 million mou, an increase of 1 million mou compared with the same period of 1977. Both the pace and scale of afforestation are unprecedented. The various prefectures and counties in the province plan to complete 73 mountainland reclamation projects and to afforest more than 5 million mou. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 10 Feb 78 CW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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HEILUNGKIANG DAILY CALLS FOR ACTION ON PROVINCE'S PROBLEMS

AK241305Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 78 SK

[HEILUNGKIANG DAILY editorial: "Achieve a New Leap-Forward in Agriculture and Make More Contributions to the State" -date not given]

[Excerpts] Because of the gang's interference and sabotage, agricultural development in Heilungkiang Province is very slow. Over the past few years, we have made little progress and fewer and fewer contributions to the state. We even found our life getting tougher. Faced with the immediate danger of begging for food with a golden bowl, the broad masses of cadres and people are not satisfied and will not accept this serious situation. The state has high hopes for our province, which is a good place and was once called a major granary in the north. If we bring difficulties to the state in grain production, how can we not feel guilty? How can we not have a sense of responsibility and a sense of urgency?

We have a bright future for developing agriculture at top speed and achieving a new leap forward in agriculture.

In 1977, the Heilungkiang CCP Committee held a conference in Shanghih County on the work of building more Tachai-type counties and to review and summarize the experiences and lessons of the past few years in developing agriculture. However, at that time the Heilungkiang party committee had not completely lifted the lid off the 11th line struggle, and its problems had not been truly solved.

The important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for our province and their personnel arrangements for readjusting and strengthening the leadership of the Heilungkiang party committee solved problems which urgently needed to be solved. Thus the prevailing situation took a turn for the better and the obstacles to agricultural development were wiped out.

At the recent provincial learn-from-Tachai conference things were set straight and order restored. The need to revive and carry forward our good tradition of keeping the whole situation in mind and contributing more to the state was advanced, some strategic plans for agricultural production for the next 8 years were discussed and it was decided to try all possible means to surpass the previous peak in total grain output in our province. Leading comrades at various levels of various localities brought forth their opinions, made determinations and provided guarantees to carry them out.

Presently, in many rural areas there still exist serious phenomena which arose because the party's policies were undermined: The free will of production teams is not respected; more work does not result in more pay; increased production does not result in increased income; production teams and commune members are overburdened and management is a mess. The people still do not dare to boldly grasp the implementation of the party's policies. If we do not handle this problem properly, mobilizing the enthusiasm of the masses could become a mere empty phrase. Party committees at various levels should conduct conscientious study, distinguish right from wrong, eliminate the gang's pernicious influence and emancipate the people's minds. Those in the first and second leading positions, particularly, should personally assume responsibility and do as Chairman Mao said: "Pay close attention and never be careless."

We should stress the need to implement the party's policies and to carry them out in a better way so that cadres will be educated and the masses will be inspired. Only when the masses are inspired will everything be carried out easily.

Those who do not solve practical problems cannot be assigned as leaders. Those who are procrastinating and perfunctory in solving problems cannot be called good leaders. Problems must be solved, however slowly, so that they will not pile up and incur the wrath of the masses. In the past, the gang's interference brought difficulties to our work. Now they have been smashed. If we still cannot do our work successfully, we should take responsibility for our problems. It was well said: "If leaders do not achieve success in the first year, they may be forgiven. If they do not in the second year, they should be criticized. If they do not in the third year, there will be no reason for them to cling to their posts. They had better give up their posts lest they be driven away. The people will not overthrow them for fear that they would interfere in major affairs of the state and their own affairs."

The busy season of spring plowing is approaching. We should grasp revolution to promote farming preparation work and achieve good results to greet the forthcoming convocation of the National People's Congress.

HEILUNGKIANG CCP GROUP SCORES COVERUP OF NORTHEAST OVERLORD

SK261215Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Feb 78 SK

[Summary of article by the mass criticism group of the Propaganda Department of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee: "A Serious Struggle Following the Downfall of the Gang of Four"]

[Excerpts] In 1976, when the gang of four were rampant, the person in the Heilungkiang party committee miscalculated the situation at the time, judged that the gang would succeed in taking power, and closely followed the gang and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China. After the gang's collapse, because of his unjustness, he tried to oppose a series of directives from Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in the course of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and adopted the tactics of hiding, procrastinating, covering up, suppressing and concealing in order to keep the lid on, suppress the masses, protect himself and disguise his particular relationship with the gang and its sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China.

The errors committed in 1977 were more serious than those of 1976. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee pointed out on many occasions: "The gang's sworn follower in Liaoning is the overlord of northeast China, who did many evil things. It is necessary to carry out exposure and criticism." But he did not admit the fact that the gang's sworn follower in Liaoning was the overlord of northeast China. He did not expose or criticize the overlord of northeast China.

In 1976, when he returned from a conference of the party Central Committee, he did not convey the part of Chairman Hua's speech concerning the overlord of northeast China. In July 1977, the party Central Committee approved the Liaoning party committee's report regarding exposing and criticizing the gang and its sworn follower in Liaoning. Heilungkiang conveyed it to various responsible persons of departments, offices, committees and bureaus under the province.

This person in the Heilungkiang party committee ordered the people who presided over the meetings to convey the report only to participants at the meetings. At that time, that person in the party committee saw the strong demand of the cadres and the masses throughout the province that the overlord be exposed and criticized, so he personally went into action to draw up a set of rules, "set the tone" and provide obstacles, and suppressed the exposure and criticism of the overlord through his two helping hands.

In June 1977, the party Central Committee adopted decisive organizational measures to deal with the problem in some provinces of keeping the lid on. At that time, he was recuperating in a hospital. Suddenly he changed his attitude, rashly left the hospital and convened a denunciation rally (heard by 3 million people) to expose and criticize the gang and its sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, in order to put on an empty show in the name of criticism.

In June 1977, the mass criticism group of the Heilungkiang party committee prepared to write an article on the interference and sabotage in Heilungkiang committed by the overlord, thus touching him and his followers to the soul. They could not oppose outwardly, but they secretly created obstacles. Although they were told several times of sinister materials on the overlord, they lied that they did not know anything when asked for those materials. When the manuscript of the article was sent to them, the article circulated among those several persons for 97 days, from 25 August to 27 October. At that time, that person in the Heilungkiang party committee opposed the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and put off and disrupted the investigation work. His first measure was to stir up public opinion in a big way and distort the guidelines of the Central Committee.

On 4 September 1977, he formally declared in a report that the people and deeds connected with the conspiratorial activities of the gang to usurp party and state power had for the most part been investigated, in an attempt to set the tone for a ragged conclusion of the investigation work.

His second measure to hamper and disrupt the investigation work in Heilungkiang was to oppose the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee concerning that work. When the leading group for Heilungkiang investigation work was organized, he did everything to assign his helping hands to the group and have them delay the work. He also hindered a secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee who adhered to the guidelines in the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and grasped the work, and found a pretext to send him to the central party school to study.

His third measure to hamper and disrupt the work at that time was to personally protect these people who were involved with him and were being investigated. He indiscriminately prevented all the people and deeds connected with him from being investigated.

When the gang's sinister female lieutenant at Tsinghua University visited our province in 1972, that person in the Heilungkiang party committee received her. According to his reactionary fallacies, he issued four directives for the rectification movement to criticize Lin Biao in the name of the provincial party committee.

After the downfall of the gang, the cadres and masses of the province demanded many times that her visit to our province be investigated, but he never allowed such an investigation.

While on an inspection tour of Heilungkiang, Chairman Hua once directed him to make self-criticism and to tell frankly, on his own initiative, some of his affairs. He complied in public but opposed in private, impudently deleting parts of directives when conveying them. He not only did not convey but also committed fraud.

In September and October 1977, the flames of the struggle by provincial organs to expose and criticize the gang and its sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, had become a prairie fire. He felt the fire would soon reach his head and began to play tricks. He made up his mind to find a gap between the movement to expose and criticize the gang and the movement to consolidate the party and rectify the work style in which he might hide. The third campaign was about to begin at the time. Thereupon, he proposed carrying out party consolidation and work style rectification, because the campaign was bound to have an effect on him if it was carried out in close connection with the actual situation. He tried to hide in case the party consolidation and work style rectification were carried out. But, unexpectedly, all the people demanded that the movement be unfolded from within the provincial party committee and that the three major anti-gang discussions be carried out in close connection with the actual situation, beginning with exposure and criticism of the gang and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China. If this were the case, the fire was really about to burn his head. So he said that it would not do to carry out the campaign.

In early November 1977, the cadres and people under the provincial party committee became more and more energetic in making revolutionary criticism, placing emphasis on exposing and criticizing the affair in 1976. Thereupon, he called a sinister meeting in his office with his two helping hands, behind the backs of other leading comrades in the party committee, on 19 November. He insisted that this sinister meeting was a large-scale denunciation meeting of provincial organs. He also assailed other leading comrades by innuendo.

On 7 December 1977, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee received some leading comrades of the Heilungkiang party committee and repeatedly directed the person in the Heilungkiang party committee to speak out clearly to a proper extent. At that time, the person in the Heilungkiang party committee said he would thoroughly investigate his own affairs and listen to instructions. The Heilungkiang party committee gave him plenty of time to prepare for investigation, with a view to helping him be investigated in a better way and providing many favorable conditions. On 19 December 1977, he was initially investigated at a Standing Committee conference.

More serious, on the evening of 11 December 1977, 3 days after returning from Peking, he actually ordered people to obtain from the security office those materials concerning his actions in 1972 against Taching on cutting down the red banner and opposing Premier Chou and ruined, erased, tampered and burned evidence. Thus, in a barefaced way, he stood against Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and covered up his serious errors using all kinds of methods.

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PAC
NORTHEAST REGION

These fierce struggles between those who wanted to expose and those who wanted to cover up and between the investigators and the investigated persons for a year or so were serious struggles in our province after the downfall of the gang of four. We must carry through to the end the campaign to expose and criticize the gang and win a complete victory under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

SHENYANG PLA LEADER STUDIES MODERN WARFARE

OW250642Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Feb 78 OW

[Newsletter: "A Vanguard Who Is Always Prepared for War," on deeds of (Li Lung-ching), political commissar of a certain regiment under the Shenyang PLA units]

[Excerpts] There are many veteran revolutionary cadres in our units who always remember Chairman Mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance and defend the motherland," maintain their alertness and exert great efforts in preparing for war and training soldiers to fight. (Li Lung-ching), political commissar of a certain regiment under the Shenyang PLA units, is one of them. He is not only a model political worker but also a vanguard who is always prepared for war.

At the 1975 enlarged session of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, Vice Chairman Teng detailed the whole army's task of studying modern warfare. Although hospitalized, Political Commissar (Li) was deeply impressed by Vice Chairman Teng's speech. He thought that with the development of the situation, the nature of future wars would be different from those of the past. The first question he raised was how to direct a battle fought with tanks and cannons. At his own request, he was discharged from the hospital ahead of schedule and as soon as he had returned to his own unit, he joined the members of the unit party committee in studying how to organize the cadres to study modern warfare. In order to fight a modern war well, he thought, it is necessary to understand the rules of modern warfare.

Over the past 2 years he has, in addition to seriously studying Chairman Mao's works on military affairs, paid special attention to studying the services, equipment and combat techniques of foreign troops, as well as experiences in certain recent foreign wars. In connection with the actual conditions of his own regiment and the characteristics of future wars, he often raised a number of military questions to answer himself. These questions include how to cope with an atomic attack first launched by an enemy against the area where his regiment is stationed, how to strike the enemy's fast-moving tanks within the regiment's own defense lines; how to coordinate with our infantry's tanks; and how to cooperate with our infantry's artillery units. He answered each of these questions and conducted exercises on maps and models, using ink bottles as enemy tanks and pens and pencils as troops. His penetrating study of foreign tactics has greatly enriched his own combat knowledge.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

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SHENSI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATES LEAVE FOR PEKING

HK260610Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 24 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] Shensi Province's delegates to the first session of the Fifth NPC left Sian by train for Peking on 23 February. They were seen off by Li Erh-chung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; (Kao Ming-yueh) and (Sung Yu-chuan), members of the standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee; Li Teng-ying, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and (Wang Chen) and (Chao Wu-chien), responsible comrades of the Sian municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

The list of delegates to the Fifth NPC from Shensi, according to the number of strokes in the surnames, follows: (Ting Mai-o), female; Yu Ming-tao, (Wang Yuan); Wang Lin; (Wang Chen); (Wang Shou-chien); (Wang Shou-chen); (Wang Chia-cheng); (Wang Hsin-cheng); (Mao I-tung); (Fang Pu-chin); (Niu Shu-shen); (Niu Yu-tien); (Ma Shih-ying); (Ma Chi-tsai); (Ma Chung-ying), female; (Pai Hsiang-yun); (Feng Chi-chia); (Feng Te-ohin); (Hung Kuei-jung), female; (Chi Yung-ohun); (Ying Hsi-an); (Liu Han-shan); (Liu Su-chuan); (Sun Liu-chih); (Sun Kuei-lan), female; (Sun Ching-yueh); (Chu Feng-chen), female; (Chu Yao-ohien); (Li Feng-lan), female; (Li Pen-lin); (Li Chang-shun); (Li Yung-ohun), female; (Li Jih-lan), female; Li Jui-shan; (Li Te-yuan); (Wu Chi-kang); (Wu Han-ohin); (Wu Chien-chih); (Wu Hai-yang) (Yen Shih-min); (Yen Tsu-ti); (Hou Shih-jung); (Chen Chi-ou), female; (Yang Chun-fu); (Yang Chien-chung); (Yang Nan-sheng); (Yang Chung-ohien); (Shan Hua-hsiang); (Chou Hung-hsin); (Shang Sheng-tsai); (Chia La-hsiang), female; (Chu Wu); (Lo Yu-sheng); (Lo Chih-chuan); (Chang Hsin-an); (Chang Yu-shu), female; (Chang Shih-chieh); (Chang Lin-hua); (Chang Chih-ho); (Chang Yu-chen), female; (Hu Sheng), female; (Chao Ko-chu); (Chao Hung-chang); (Hao Shu-tsai); (Hou Chung-lien); (Ho Kuei-wen); Kao Ko-lin; (Yen Chih-hsin); (Ling Chih-te); (Hau Hui-tsui), female; (Hau Chien-ming); (Tang Hsia-hui); (Keng Yen-hsi), female; Hui Shih-kung; (Lu Hsiao-yun), female; (Lu Kuei-lan), female; (Pao Shou-yeh); (Chi Hsin-wang); (Lu Tuan-i), female; (Hsiung Ying-tung); (Pan Sung-wen); and (Yen Lung-yang).

SINKIANG DEPUTIES LEAVE FOR FIFTH NPC SESSION

OW250345Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Deputies of the Sinkiang Autonomous Region and the PLA units stationed in Sinkiang to the first session of the Fifth NPC left Urumchi for Peking by special plane the morning of 23 February, carrying with them the profound trust of the army-men and people of all nationalities. They were seen off at the airport by responsible comrades of the party and government of the autonomous region and the Sinkiang PLA units Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Tan Yu-lin, Chang Chieh-cheng, Wei Yu-chu, (Kang Li-tse), Liu Fa-hsiu, (Ai-pu-lu-ssu-pa-hsin-mu), Hsiung Huang, Ma Sen, Tu Hai-lin, Li Chao-ming, (Yang Ko), (Tan Chin-tsao), (Hou Liang), (Chang Chun-ming) and (Hsieh Kao-chung); responsible persons of various mass organizations and departments concerned; and representatives of the people of various nationalities and circles.

CPPCC Members Leave

OW250347Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] CPPCC members of the Sinkiang Autonomous Region and the PLA units stationed in Sinkiang who are scheduled to attend the first session of the Fifth CPPCC left Urumchi for Peking by special plane on the morning of 21 February.

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They were seen off at the airport by responsible comrades of the party and government of the autonomous region, Sinkiang PLA units and the autonomous regional CPPCC Committee (Lung Chin-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Li Yun-ho, Chang Chieh-cheng, Tsao-ta-no-fu, Li Chang-lin, Chi Kuo, Tu Hai-lin, (Yang Ke), A-mu-tung-ni-ya-tsu, (Tan Chin-tsao), (Hou Liang), Pa Tai and (Shin Cheng-ko) and responsible persons of the various mass organizations and departments concerned.

TSINGHAI DEPUTIES TO FIFTH NPC LEAVE SINING

OW242112Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Fifth National People's Congress will soon be held in Peking. Tsinghai Province's deputies who will attend the first session of the Fifth NPC left Sining for Peking by special plane on the morning of 23 February. The deputies of Tsinghai Province are led by Comrade Ti Tzu-tsai, deputy secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Comrade Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and Chairman of the Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee, left for Peking earlier. Those who saw the deputies off at the airport included Comrade Yang Yen, secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee; members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee; vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee who were in Sining; and other leading comrades.

Before their departure from Sining, the deputies studied and discussed the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee. They said with emotion: The convocation of the Fifth NPC is a joyful event in the political life of the people of various nationalities in China. Thanks to the leadership of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and wise leader Chairman Hua, we have the opportunity to attend this important meeting. We are leaving for Peking to discuss state affairs with the leading comrades of the party and state. This shows the trust that the people of various nationalities in Tsinghai have in us. When the gang of four were rampant, it was absolutely impossible for us to attend such an important meeting. We are determined to make the congress a success, bring the guidelines of the congress back to Tsinghai, and convey and implement them well.

CPPCC Members Depart

OW250349Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tsinghai Province's CPPCC members and their staff to the first session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee left Sining by special plane early on 21 February for Peking. They were led by Comrade Chi Chun-kuang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. They were seen off at the airport by Ti Tzu-tsai, deputy secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Ma Wan-li, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and (Kuo Jo-chen), director of the United Front Department of the provincial CCP Committee. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and revolutionary committee called on all delegation members at the hostel on the evening of 20 February.

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